CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. X. NO. 39 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
18th Feb.	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb.	MOREA	0,890
4th Mar.	MALWA	10,941
11th Mar.	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar.	CHINA	7,952
1st April.	NARKUNDA	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
6th May..	MOREA	10,890
13th ,, ..	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA.. ..	15,826

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO FORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6 th April	NEVASA	9,071
18thMay	MASHOBRA.. ..	8,288
1st June	MANELA ..	8,30

SAILINGS FOR CHINA.

22nd February	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
24th Feb.	MANTUA ..	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	NALDERA ..	
5th May	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
16th ,,	BARALA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
17th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
17th ,,	VARELA ..	Bunch direct
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
Early Mar.	A Steamer ..	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage the P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA..
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	7th Feb.	14th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	7th Feb.	16th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	23rd Feb	11th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutaml	5968	2nd Mar	17th Mar
TsurugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	29Mar

For freight and passage apply to
K. ARIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabbhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29,90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs.	85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs.	85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc	Rs.	6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Lahore Cawnpore Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. S.

BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital		£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	999,500
Reserved Fund	£	250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised		[illegible]
Capital Issued		50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed		50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up		20,12,861 15 2
Reserve Funds		15,87,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomary.
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

		Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL		10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		10,00,000
RESERVE FUND		1,25,000
CONTINGENCY FUND		1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	.....	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-22	..	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

E. B. OLIPHANT,
Ex. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds		Rs. 2,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

		Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.....	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

M. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 53,000 000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changshun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostosk

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per sent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 147.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—AMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
901, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

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The Secretary,	or	The Chief of Agents.
209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.		D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book early sharp. Season commencing October.
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SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
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317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"THE LAND LOPER"
The Great Fight
"LEWIS Versus McCORMAC"
In addition to the Cinema Programme Special arrangements have been made with Mr. M. E. Bandman to present:
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
THE WORLD'S LATEST AND GREATEST SENSATION
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN"
This astounding Surgical Mystery wil be presented by ATTILLA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
A Committee from the Audience will conduct operations,
YOU MAY BRING YOUR OWN SAW! NEVER WAS SUCH AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY presented at such absurdly Cheap Prices before.
HOW IS IT DONE?

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
The remarkable story of a Girl lured by the Flame of Free Love fluttering about the fascinating light without a thought that her beautiful wings might be singed.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.
This week episodes 9, 10 and 11.
No. 9 "THE FANGS of the LION"
No. 10 "The SIMOON"
No. 11 "THE HIDDEN FOE"

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, near Byculla Club.
THE LUCILLE LOVE
A Superial Serial Of Absorbing Interest Famous
featuring
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILLE LOVE
Last Instaliment Episodes 13, 14, 15
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30;
POPULAR PRICES.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
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Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances,
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and 3rd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
This Light Could Signal to Mars—
It destroyed everything in its path. Plotters wanted the secret of its power. Did they get it?
SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
See it!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 6th The Crystal Prison.
" 7th Dangers Doorway
"TOM SENTSCHI
IN
LA RUE of PHANTOM VALLEY
A western drama an ninteresting characterization and a virile hero.
in 2 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 5-15 p m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

THE "STAR"
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Most Astounding Scientific Serial
Episodes 7th. THE HYPNOTIC SPELL &
" 8th. AGAINST GREAT ODDS
together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc., by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOR and a two-reel monkey Comedy
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC DANCES AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 5-15 7, & 10-30, on Saturdsy and Sunday and in 7; 8-45 and 10-30 shows Daily.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST & PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.
B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

The "Tribune":—The very fact that he neither urges the demands about the righting of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and the establishment of Swaraj, nor wants a decision to hold a Round Table Conference as a condition precedent to the suspension of aggressive civil disobedience, shows that his present demands are more modest and less comprehensive than those made by himself, the Working Committee or even the Bombay Conference so short a while ago. Undoubtedly the form of words he employs in stating his demand for a declaration of policy on the part of the Government is open to the construction that he is asking for a sort of *carte blanche* for all forms of hostile activities on the part of the non-co-operators with the single exception of aggressive civil disobedience, and that as regards aggressive civil disobedience itself, he strikes an uncertain note. But as regards the first of these points Mahatma Gandhi urges with convincing force that practically the whole of the present unlawful activites of non-co-operators would cease to be *unlawful* the moment the Government of India withdrew the notifications under the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act which under every conciovable form of settlement they would naturally be prepared to do; while as regards the second he draws attention to the conculding lines of his letter in which he distinctly says that "if the Government makes the requested declaration I shall have no hesitation in advising the country to be engaged in further moulding public opinion without violent restraint from either side and trust to its working to secure the fulfilment of its unalterable demands" and that "aggressive civil disobedience will in that case be taken up only when the Government departs from its policy of strictest neutrality or refuse to yield to the clearly expressed opinion of the vast majority of the people of India." Subject to three reservations we have indicated already, and to which we will presently refer at some length, this appears to us to be as satisfactory a statement both as regards hostile activities generally and aggressive civil disobedience in particular, as any fair minded opponent of non-co-operation could expect.

"A FATAL FASCINATION"

The "Leader":—Mr. Gandhi's letter has been characterized in some sections of the press as 'impudent' and "arrogant'. As we have often remarked, Mr. Gandhi possesses a mentality which cannot be understood by average mortals, and it is not surprising that he should regard as 'unexceptionable' that which has been taken exception to in almost every quarter. One who has variously described Swaraj as Swadeshi, Khilafat, a condition of mind, and a scheme, claimed victory and expressed joy when the generals and lieutenants of the Swarajist army were arrested, feels sorry because the youths of the country have not been weaned from intellectual pursuits, has stated that Swaraj cannot be attained without *charkha* in every home, has advised non-cooperation between husbands and wives until Swaraj is won, has described hospitals as the instruments that the devil has been using for his own purpose to keep his hold 'on his kingdom', regards the Legislatures as death-traps, and who considers every achievement of modern science as an evil which must be shunned, cannot be regarded as being possessed of a normal mentality. And yet in spite of this all, there is no denying the fact that his name and personality wield a magic power among the ignorant masses, the educated youths of the country and a large section of the intelligentsia also. India is passing through a psychological phase which is not unknown to history. The doctrine of suffering and self-immolation which Mr. Gandhi has been preaching and which has been accepted by a large number of persons who have been importunately seeking imprisonment by deliberately defying laws has a historical parallel. Lecky in his '*History of European Morals*' refers to a sect in medaeval Europe which sought punishment by abusing the tribunals and another which believing that salvation lay in death preached the cult of suicide, as a result of which thousands of men and women jumped over precipices and immolated themselves in this manner. Mr. Gandhi has established what may be described as a moratorium of commonsense and has let loose by his strange preachings forces of frenzy and fanaticism which are proving disastrous to the interests of the country and are bringing about suffering which cannot but be deplored by those who have not fallen under the spell of their fatal fascination.

FRYING PAN OR FIRE!

"The Bengalee"—

In his reply to the communique, the Mahatmaji says that "the Government of India lost its head completely over the Bombay events and perhaps still more over the very complete hartal the very same day at Calcutta." We are no apologist of the policy of repression, but it must be recognised by all persons who do not allow their mind to be obsessed by passion or prejudice that Government has a clear duty to perform, when the interests of law and order are in jeopardy. Of course, no fetish should be made of the cause of law and order, but Government will be false to itself and false to its obligations if it cannot perform its primary duty of maintaining law and order and assuring the safety and freedom of action of law-abiding citizens. Far be it from us to support a policy of reression, for we firmly believe that conciliation alone is the true solvent of the critical situation with which the country was faced. But at the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Government cannot abdicate its function by leaving the cause of law and order to take care of itself. When Bombay witnessed the deplorable outbreak of lawlessness, Mr. Gandhi took the matter very much to heart and expressed his readiness to shoulder the responsibility for the same. But now he says that "the co-operators, the non-co-operators and friendly hooligans began the violence and reaped the reward." Why then did he say at the time that it was all his doing? Did he not declare in unequivocal terms that mass civil disobedience under these circumstances was unthinkable? And now he is setting about to let loose the forces of mass civil disobedience when it cannot be said that the situation has improved and that the cause of law and order stands on a secure footing. We hold that Mr. Gandhi has failed to prove in his letter the case for civil disobedience. We refuse to believe that the resources of statesmanship and that spirit of compromise, which is indeed, the soul of politics, is unequal to the task of meeting the requirements of the present situation. So we cannot go with Mr. Gandhi when he says at the conclusion of his letter that "the choice before the people is mass civil disobedience with all its undoubted dangers and lawless repression of the lawful activities of the people." Surely there is a *via media* between these two extremes and in the true interests of the country, we regret that as the result of the inauguration of the policy of civil disobedience, the country will be thrown out of the frying-pan into the fire.

PRINCE AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP, AGRA, Feb. 13.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Agra and was given a splendid reception. The Prince was received at the station by the members of the District Board and Municipality and motored to McDonnell Park where the pensioners and ex-service men were drawn up for his inspection. The Prince visited the Taj and was stopping at the Circuit House for the day.

Fits-U Eyeglasses
It goes without saying that
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who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
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CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
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Truck operation is not a problem if you own "Acason" Trucks no matter what tonnage. In making you acquainted with the character and utility we give free advise in correct loading, care and maintenance.
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IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevant all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before, Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz Dose one teaspoonful
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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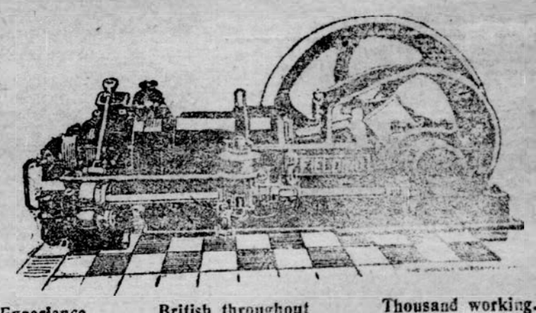
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the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a Factory. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Box No. 7738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12129

WANTED—Energetic TAXI DRIVERS on handsome commission. Apply sharp to Box No. 7749 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2866

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHER, able to finish Enlargements in Black and white and colours, not afraid of hard work. DHUNJEEBHOY, Trimulgherry Dn
A R2848

WANTED.—A smart energetic and advanced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Large English Mercantile Firm. Only experienced men need apply. Apply Box No. 7753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2875

WANTED—GOVERNESS in respectable Mohamedan family, residing at Versova (Andheri, B. B. C. I. Ry.) for three children of 6, 4 and 1½ respectively. Liberal terms. Music essential. Indian Lady preferred. Apply with particulars of age and qualifications Box No. 7750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2864

WANTED for Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, a competent man with knowledge of estimating and keeping and checking of construction costs. A civil and mechanical engineer with these qualifications may apply or an accountant who has a practical knowledge of civil and mechanical engineering work. Field work for gathering data will be part of his duties. When applying state: GENERAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING, Practical work done. References and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 7754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2877

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY. COMPANY, WANTED (1.) A Temporary SUPERVISOR for the preparation of drawings and estimates. Railway experience is not essential, but applicants must be trained men able to design, calculate stresses and estimate cost of structures. Salary Rs. 250 per month plus 10 per cent. local allowance. (II.) A Temporary Draftsman:—Must be well up in Permanent Way. Salary Rs. 100 per month plus 15 per cent. local allowance. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Construction Projects, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay.
A R12137

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST—Engineer's Department. REQUIRED at once properly qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT to take charge of the Engineer's Accounts Section. Preference will be given to an Accountant who has had experience of accounting on large Construction Works. Applicants should be between the age of 30 and 40, and should be capable of costing or of being trained to become Costing Accountants. The pay of the post will be Rs. 500-25-600. Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Improvement Trust Office Matunga, Bombay. (Sd.) J. F. WATSON, M. Inst., C. E., Trust Engineer. 9th February, 1922.
A C12142

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young man with nearly 10 years' experience in Shipping line, seeks EMPLOYMENT. For particulars apply to Box No. 7752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2872

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2830

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS for residence over the Works of Italian Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. Apply within.
C R2723

OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle TO BE LET on ground floor and third floor. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
R2812

CHAGLA MANSION.—TO BE LET at Sussex Road, Byculla shops and Blocks. Rents reduced, Blocks at Rs. 125, 135, 145 and 155. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar
C R2755

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebsale Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED & CO., 2-10 Nishampada Road, Khadack, or on the premises.
C R2883

TO BE LET—The ground-floor of the new bldg. on Plot No. 89 Hughes Road, opposite "The Ford Automobiles, Ltd." For particulars apply to K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E., Architect, 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort.
C R2834

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES.—First floor rooms, fitted with electric light in the front building of the Workmen's Institute on Elphinstone Road, Parel. Size 20' X' 15 rent Rs. 50. Size 16 x 15 rent Rs. 45. Apply to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Bombay No. 4.
C R2847

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned addresses: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-W, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R255

TO BE LET—One North Light SHED, very useful for Workshop Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. All steel structure. One SHED size 44' x 120' height 23' with a two ton lifting Crane covering the whole length of the shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44' x 55' on the back and 6' x 75' on the side Please apply: THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 320, Mint Rd., East or 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle
C R12133

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

WANTED—HINDOO VEGITARIAN TENANTS for a block of 4 rooms well ventilated. Please apply personally at the office of the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD. No. 50/52, Shaikh Memon Street, Mangaldas Market.
C R2863

TO BE LET—Near Imperial Bank, Custom House Road, Fort, spacious premises suitable for Mercantile or Banking firms and First class Show Rooms on ground floor and small and big office blocks on three upper floors, each floor measuring 7000 sq. feet space with Electric Installation and lift. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 7724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2796

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A MOTOR GARAGE between Esplanade Road and Victoria Terminus. Please send particulars to Box No. 7745, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R2852

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PLOT, measuring about 36,000 square yards, suitable for Mills, Factories next to Tansa Pipes near Kirol Cabin, Kurla, Dist Thana. Phone No. 4225.
G R2798

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2827

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FOR SALE—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS in Burma.—The Cotton Ginning and Baling and Oil-Expressing Mills, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma. All as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) The Myingyan Ginnery, contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with Hydraulic Baling Presses Oil-Expressing Mills, Refineries, Tin-making Plants, Engines, Boilers, Godowns, etc. Offers will be considered for one or two of the properties. For further particulars apply to:—STEEL BROTHERS AND COY., LTD., (Cotton Department) Post Box 132, Rangoon.
K C12057

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountency. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ARE YOU AMBITIOUS?—If so, study shorthand (60 days) Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Secretaryship, Correspondence, taught by an Expert. The last date of receiving L. C. C. Fees is 3rd March, 1922, Special Shorthand Dictation Classes. Enrolment for L.A.A.G., G.D.A., A.B.T., C.A.A., I.B., N.U.T., etc. Apply sharp PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 183, Hornby Road.
M R2871

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WANTED—CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA and Aperatus. Apply "RUP". Artists, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
P R2861

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AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to TAXI DRIVERS. Apply sharp Box No. 7748, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—Encourage home industry as it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road., Bangalore
T C11827

FOR SALE—1 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 Policy size, in fine condition, Rs. 200.
1 UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER No. 5 Foolscap size, in good order Rs. 200.
1 UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER No. 5 Foolscap size, in good order, 140.
WARDEN & CO.,
23, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

PADLOCKS—Brass Master-key Sets of 6 padlocks 4 levers, socketed, with duplicate keys to each padlock and 2. Master-keys to fit the whole set.
1½" size Rs. 16-4 per set complete; 1¾" size Rs. 17-4 per set complete; 2" size Rs. 23 per set complete; 2½" size Rs. 28-12 per set complete; 3" and other sizes quotations on applications. H. S. PATUCK and CO., (Sole Agents for J. H. Johnson and Co.) 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
T R2771

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH GREY YARN 50s. and 70s. on Cops, suitable for mills and small factories FOR SALE. Write Box No. 7751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR SALE—100 New Electric Ceiling Fans, A. C. Current, 230 volts., 54 ins. four Wooden blades of the Meroli make, (without regulators). Offers invited in writing. Apply to Mr. DWRKADAS NARANJI, Chompaguly near M. J. Market, Bombay 2.
T R2786

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S sick of lip owing to prematun physical delay should wait with 1½ a stamps for Ladies' Remedies and Gentlemen's Remedies to Box No. 7744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2849

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISING MEN—Coat and Dress Stands making accessories with a number of models to be sold cheap. HOOCHA, c/o Tailoring College, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
T R2876

SALE SPEED TRUCKS—Suitable for passenger service at prices defying competition. service at prices defying competition. Very economical in operation and built to last long. Engine and transmission specially designed for hilly country carburettor takes low grade fuel and Engine has selfstarter and dynamo lighting. Apply THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay.
T C12160

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters, New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4863.
T W

WHAT IS YORKSHIRE SERGE —A perfect pure wool cloth for gentlemen's suits. It is remarkable for its durability and smartness and being Indigo Blue its dye never faces. Price 25/6 for 3¼ yard suit length. Superior quality 31.. If 3 lengths are ordered the linings are supplied free. Postage 3/6. 6 Lengths in one order sent post free. Money returned if not satisfied. Goods forwarded per C. O. D. Apply direct to Z. ROSENTAL. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER. 42 Drewton St., Bradford, Yorkshire, England.
T R2918

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY & METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO SHAREHOLDERS, who have not paid the 1st Call Money, that if they will fail to pay the said 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on or before the 28th February, 1922, at the Co.'s Registered Office at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, during office hours or at the Share Transfer Department at 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. their shares will be liable to be forfeited by the Board and such other legal steps will be taken against them holding liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ferguson Road,
Lower Parel,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.
C12095

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 12/8/- per share free of income tax, equal to ten per cent will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 6th February, 1922.
C12110

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.
Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922 at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.
With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.
Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.
Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TUETON.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 25th January, 1922.
C11987

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NEW BERAR CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1921, at Rs. 50 per share free of incometox equal to ten per cent will be paid to the registered shareholders of the Company, on and after Wednesday, the 15th February, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Mudzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMAC'K,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.
C12111

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the NAVAL TRANSPORT OFFICE has REMOVED from No. 3, Shed Alexandra Dock, to Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay In future all communications intended for the Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Central Headquarters and Bombay, should be addressed to Amarchand Building.
C12155

THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the following object.—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Bart.), Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, and Mr. J. A. Kay who vacate their seats, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. Also to elect Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David (Bart.) and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday, February 6th to Saturday, February 18th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Bombay, January 23rd, 1922.
C11960

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by order of the Government, Public Auction of Government Properties called "MEIAS" in Ambelim in the Province of Salsette in Goa, will take place on the 3rd of March, 1922, and the succeeding days at 2 p.m. in the Office of the Administrador do Concelho de Salcete, Goa. All information regarding the said properties is published in the Government Bulletin, and the maps of the same are kept open for inspection in this Survey Office and in the Office of the Administrator de Concelho de Salcete. Buyers are invited to be present in the said place these days.
Repartícao Superior de Agrimensura e Minas em Nova Goa, 28 de Janeiro de 1922.
O Official escrivao dos processos,
JOSE BOSILIO de SA.
Visto,
Pelo Director doe S. de Agrimensura e Minas.
C12138

SALE OF POWA

THE Officer Commanding, Detachment 'A' Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has approximately 16 tons of powa, which, he offers for sale. The powa is unfit for human consumption but fit for animals.
The powa can be inspected in I. T. section, old Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
3. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 20th February 1922 quoting rate per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity tenderers are prepared to purchase.
4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantity tendered for and a certificate to the effect that the powa will not be resold for human consumption.
5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.
6 Offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain.
for O. C. Dett. "A" Supply Depot Company.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
10-2-1922.
C12151

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, for the supply of (A) DIETS, (B) CLOTHING, and (C) MISCELLANEOUS, ARTICLES to the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1923.
2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The President reserves the right to accept quotations for any one or more of the tendered Schedules and does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the President,
N. MAUGHAN.
M. Inst. C.E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum; Matunga.
Municipal Offices,
Drainage Department,
Bombay, 14th February, 1922.
TA C12158

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without deleay. No. Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's apointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No. bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of shortage, short-delivery and damage, etc., are etc be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamers' arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY.
14th February, 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS are invited from contractors for filling in earth at DeLisle Road, the approximate quantity of which is 9,79,542 cubic feet.
Arrangements have been made to take the required quantity of earth from Spring Mill quarry for which no cost will be charged and the contractor will have to make his own arrangements for loading, unloading and spreading.

N. L. MEHTA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. 1,
Development Department,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
BOMBAY.
C12163

TENDERS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay are prepared to receive applications from Indian gentlemen who have had university or technical education in Great Britain, for appointment as Probationer in the Port Trust Service.
Applicants should not be above 25 years of age and must be of good physique.
The candidate selected will be appointed on a three years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 500—50—600 per mensem and on expiry of this agreement he will be appointed to the Trustees' permanent staff, if considered suitable.
Applications stating full particulars as to age, parentage, educational qualifications or training, etc., will be received up to 1st March, 1922, and should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY.
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
C11949

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all sorts of cotton spinning and Weaving waste to be produced at the above Mills for the year ending 31st December, 1922.
Form of tenders could be had from the Registered Office of the Company and the same be forwarded to the SECRETARY upto 28th February, 1922, with deposit of Rs. 100.
The Company is not bound to accept any lower or higher offer. The merchants whose offers are accepted will have to deposit 20 per cent. of the value of waste sold to them.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Oriental Building, Fort, Bombay.
10-2-1922.
C12143

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANCIS JOHN MISQUITTA, of Vile Parle, District Thana, Christian Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the under-mentioned property to my client Mr. REERSEN KISENLAL. Any person havnig any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease charge, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the Undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground hereditaments premises situate, lying and being in or near Vile Parle, Taluka Salsette, in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement 32 gunthas or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 2732 and Survey No. 195 and Pot Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Philip John Noronha but now belonging to the Purchaser on or toward the North by the property of P. C. Rebello and on or towards the South partly by the property of Philip John Noronha but now belonging to the Purchaser and partly by the Government vacant land.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1922.
K. A. SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Pleader.
C12159

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FAZAL ALARAKHIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mehomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, unemployed ..... Deceased.
SAKINABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Dongri Street, outside the Fort, appointed guardian by a Judge's Order, dated 22nd December, 1921 ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 3rd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 3rd day of February, 1922.
SAKINABAI, Widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.
R2824

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAVJI KHIMJI and RANSI KHIMJI have contracted to sell to my client MEGHJI PADAMSI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Prag Mahal A2 Block, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Post, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and he same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and building or godown standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mansion Road, Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land, Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an aggregate area of 171 6/9 sq. yds or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by plot No. 70, on or towards the South by plot No. 72, on or towards the East by Manson Road and on or towards the West by Frere Road which said premises from plot No. 71 of the area laid out by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Carnac Bunder for a Rice Baxar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 43551 (8) and Street No. 249 C and which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1922.
LAKHAMSEY HIRJI MEISHERI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
C12156

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 868 of 1921.
ABDUL HOOSEIN ZAMULLABEDIN .....Plaintiffs.
versus
SALEBHOY ZAIMLLABEDIN and Ors. .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 6th day of February, 1922 by Messrs, Bennett and Co., auctioners at the instnace of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the receiver appointed herein our client was the highest bidder for and was declared purchaser of the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule here under written all persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land here ditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance trust sale mortage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their office at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchaser will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenemant or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112 Old Survey No. 820 New Survey No. 820 New Survey No. 5480, and assessed by the Accessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2002 Street No. 12-16, Khetwady 9th Lane Ward No. 2003 (1) Street No. 1 Khetwady 9th Lane and Ward No. 2-3-(2), Street No. 15 Khetwady 9th Lane bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the Property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helona Stace Dyer on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia and partly by the property of Gopikisson Radhakisson and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1922.
SMETHAM BYRNE and LAMBERT,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C12161

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of god of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHANDERRAO WASUDEO MHATRE, late of Bombay, Somavaunshiya Kshatriya Hindu, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
WASUDEO WAMANJI MHATRE, also of Bombay, Somavaunshiya Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, father of the deceased, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 2nd day of February, 1922.
(Sd.) WASUDEO WAMANJI,
Petitioner-In-Person.
R2878

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIMJI ADMJI JARIWALA of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to the undersigned. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, lease, inheritance, or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 53-79. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate at Vile-Parle in the registration Sub District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka Thana District, admeasuring about 516 square yards bearing nonagricultural Survey No. 142 C together with the hereditaments premises bungalow well garden trees situate thereon and all goods chattles things articles furniture pots and pans lying therein and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Sardarmal Marwadi, on the West by the property of Abdul Hussein Esmailji on the South by the property of Sardarmal Marwadi and on the North by the property of Mingel Jose Miski.

YAKUB HAJI SULEMAN.
C/o H. Suleman Sons,
PURCHASER.

Dated this 13th February, 1922.
53-79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
R2867.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES DOMESTIC CLOTH, 15 BALES DRILL PLAIN, AND 10 BALES KHAKHI DRILL.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 15th Feb., 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medow Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raghavji Magnalal and Co., Agents for the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. D. M. Mir:—

73 Bales domestic cloth No. 1001 each bale of 50 Pcs. of 8½ lbs. breadth 31 inches of the contract of 101 bales.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Valiji and Co.:—

9 bales plain drill No. 222 each of 15 Pcs. of 15 lbs. of the contract of 10 bales.

6 bales plain drill No. 16 each of 15 Pcs. of 16 lbs. of the contract of 15 bales.

On account and at the risk of Thakker Manji Valji:—

10 bales khakhi drill No. 8924 each of 6 pcs. of 5 lbs. of the contract of 21 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 69 BALES COTTON (UJJAIN).

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, by order of Seth Binodiram Balchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co.:—

69 bales cotton (balance of 153 bales marked).

The above is on view at the godown of Mukadam Odhavjee Shivjee in Chanda Ramjee's Vadi, Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES OF RIVERSIDE CIGARETTES "CHOICE VIRGINIA" OF THOMAS BEAR and SONS, LTD.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, 21st February, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at No. A Bonded Warehouse, Princess and Victoria Dock, the following:—

14 Cases of Riverside Cigarettes Choice Virginia" of Thomas Bear and Sons Ltd., 25,000 in each case 50 in a tin.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF 92 BALES OF MEXICAN CLOTH NO. C1,000 AND 14 BALES OF MEXICAN CLOTH NO. 1.

By the order of The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and as the risk of Elias Reubein Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of the Century Mills at Govind Chok in Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

92 bales of Mexican Cloth No. C1,000—24" by 48 yards, 25 pieces in each bale.

14 bales of Mexican Cloth No. 1—28" by 48 yards, 50 pieces in each bale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, LINEN, DRAPERY AND PURDAHS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome double Junda wardrobe, crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, Singer sewing machine and revolving book-stands gramophone with records, glass door show cases, very handsome specially made double Junda mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, Gold jewellery, 1 lot of linen, watches, cookery books, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is open to view.

1 English reading standard motor cycle with side car in complete working order.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the guardian appointed Re-Allarakhia and another minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 18th inst. sell by Public Auction, at their rooms household furniture etc., such as small and large cupboards dumbwaiters, marble top tables, swing, charpoi, mattresses, one lot copper and brass utensils, wall clock, lamps, earthen jars, sundry clothes, fancy ornaments, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 18th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd proximo sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work, etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, crossings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 NEW CROSSLEY INDUSTRIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. T. Beltio Shah (Gilani) of Dehra Dun, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, this day WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Dadar in the compound of Kohinoor Mills 3 new Crossley Industrial Crude oil engines, size 0117—0120—0122. H.P. 28—40 and 48 respectively.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The above is be on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. TYRABJI DAYABHOY and CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Nursy, Pragji Dayal Homani, Tulsidas Mohanji and Purshotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji—deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagers Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Framroz Jehengirji Boga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY the 28th February, 1922 sell by public auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land or ground but since redeemed with the messuage tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement about 658 yds. registered in the books of Collector under new survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hossain on the East and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bhikaji Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D. Ward No. 9815 (6) and Street No. 60 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nuserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASSWARE, PENS, PLATES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1 case Brass Ware.

6 Parcels containing Blackbird and swan pens (medium).

On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

1 Crate containing about 110 dozens Western pattern plates.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummun Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 7, 8, 8A, case No. 34, 35 Ripon Road Kalla Pani.

Also at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Building St. No. 86B, case Nos. 6, 132, 371 Worlee Road, S. M. Pakhadi and Worli Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Rice, Hardware, Earthenware, Leather trunk, Jam, Saddlery, Wine, Copra, Sugar, Ground Nut, Clay, Pipes, Googal, Castorseed, Provision, Stationery, Asbestos, Marbles, Almond, Machinery, Cotton, Cement, Iron pieces, Goat Skins, Dry Dates, Anchors, Yarn, Mats, Zinc sheets, Drum oil, Nails, Cask zinc empty, Merchandise, Milk, Carpet, Linseed, Wool, Boat gear, Ropes, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 F. P. BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagaon Tank Bunder in Port Trust Grain Depot Shed No. 6 by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

200 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton Delivery Orders Nos. 1727 and 1728.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the bank and office concerned:

3 cases each 30 bundles each, 10lbs. bleached sewings yarn.

4 cases each 20 pieces 36in. black cashmeres.

4 cases cloths in which:—

50 pieces black Satins 28 to 30 inches.

50 pieces black Italians 54 ins.

Poplin; ordinary Poplin and fancy Alpaca fents.

5 cases each, 20 pieces 54in. cotton trouserings.

5 cases each 100 dozens men's and ladies' black and white hosiery.

10 bales each 50 second-hand trousers.

About 50 cases Champagne A and G Lemaitre "Vintage 1914."

3 cases containing 6 dozens padlocks of 2½in.

3 dozens of 2in. and 5 dozens brass cupboard locks made in Aligar.

16 cases about 400 pairs gents, ladies and children American boots and shoes.

1 case about 100 gross Rubber balloons No. 2.

1 case about 325 great gross black and white brass hooks.

1 lot about 1,000 pairs of Jack spurs.

English cocks 13½ dozens sizes 1 to 2in.

English stop cocks 9 dozens sizes 1 to 2in.

SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., the Attorneys for Messrs. Mannalal Bhagirathdas and on account and at the risk of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and the parties concerned for their failure to take the delivery of the goods of the delivery order No. 1549, sell by Public Auction at Godown No. 3 at Nickel Lane, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

100 bales Umra Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the knocking the lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within three days.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property situate at Girgaum, Canedy Breach Road, and Dadyseth Agiary Street, out of Fort

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayan Kirtikar, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortage dated 11th March, 1919, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 22nd February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, Canedy Breach Road and Dadyseth Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 40, and New No. 244, Old Survey No. 391, and New Survey No. 249, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4204, 4205 and 4206 and Street Nos. 369, 371 and 373 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of late Moroba Sadashivji, on or towards the South partly by the said Dadyseth Agiary Lane and partly by the property of late Vithoba Vashudevji, on or towards the East by the property of Nagindas Visbhukhandas and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum or Canedy Breach Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Large lots of old timber, old and new canvas, plate scrap, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, hospital iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old metals, such as brass, copper, gunmetal, zinc, lead, iron tanks of 400 gallons, Manilla ropes, coir iron barge, iron buoys, boats, electric wire, caboosses, racking in solations, sheets blankets, boots, serge blue, drums, ice chests, electric blower, leather sewing machines, and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the said stores in suitable lots will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, and the following days as may be necessary till their completion and thereafter at the Alexandra Docks.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay strictly fifty per cent. as earnest amount money and remove all lots within fifteen days. Further particulars will be read out at the sale No cheques will be accepted.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction such as brass, copper, blankets, doosotie, sewing machines, etc., etc., in the compound of the Bombay Arsenal (Kala Kila) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, as soon as after the above said sale is over, under kind instruction from the Officer, I/C Ordnance Depot, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

VORA AND CO,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Auction sale of household and office furniture, electrict lights, safe, etc.,, etc.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Address: In the shop of the Imperial Dyeing Co. Just opp. the West-End Cinema, at Charni Road, Tramway Junction.

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell the undermentioned furniture, electric lights, fans, safe, etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, at 10-30 (S.T.) at the above address.

By order of Messrs. Essa Osman and Co., who are closing their furniture business, furniture such as Tapestry lined Drawing Suite, Cabinets, Single and Double Door Almirahs, Chest of Drawers, Revolving Office Chairs Hatstands Harmonium, Gramophones Arm and Armless Chairs, Retiring Sofas, Fancy Teapoys, Tea Suits, Office Table, etc., etc.

One Fire Proof Safe 28 by 22 by 22.

The furniture is on view.

A deposit of 25 5per cent. will be required at the hammer.

VORA AND COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 CASES COLOURED AND WHITE GROUND PRINTS AND 4 CASES DYED VOILS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will sell by public auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (St. T.) at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of R. Jairam, Naranji of Chowk, Mulji Jaitha, Cloth Market, the following:—

8 Cases Coloured Ground Prints 31" x 48/52 yards.

3 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31"x 50/55 yards.

10 Cases Blotch Ground Prints 27" x 48/52 yards.

10 Cases Fancy Coloured Prints 31½" by 50/55 yards.

1 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.

20 Cases White Ground Prints 31½" 32" x 50/55 yards.

4 Cases Dyed Voils 39" 40" x 40 yards.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1922.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 17th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 5, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewji Canji), comprising screw, telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, French table clock striking every quarter hours, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, English card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, old blue China jars, satsuma vases, rich engravings, sweet-toned Cramer travelling piano, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, zoonda almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand table, iron safe, copper utensils, etc.

The property of D. P. Dady, Esq., proceeding to Europe, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Feb., 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A COMPLETE SET OF MACHINERY PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR HOT-AIR STUFFING MILL ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY SUIT NO. 3852 OF 1921.

Messrs. Latham Abererombie and Co. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. Whiteney Brothers. ..... Defendents.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and with consent of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai Attorneys for the defendents in the above suit Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd February 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort the following Tennig Machines viz.

1 complete set of iron parts and fiting for Hot-Air Stuffing Mill.

For particulars and conditions of sale refer to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. at their office at Ewart House Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned one-fourth of the amount of purchase price will have to be deposited with the undersigned on the plant being knocked down to the purchaser and delivery to be taken on payment of the balance of the purchase price within 48 hours of the sale.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER 300 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Raj Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla.

About 300 tons Moulmien Selected First class teak squares sizes above 15 ft., 12 ft., 10 ft., 6 to 14 ft. and 8 to 14 ft

AUCTION SALE OF 24 WASHING TABLES WITH MARBLE TOP, 24 TOWEL STANDS, 17 METAL BADDIST 53 ENAMEL BADDIST. 1 LOT BROKEN IRON COTS 11 RAPER SAVON, 1 AMERICAN SAFE AND 6 CANE CHAIRS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., the above surplus furniture of the Taj Mahal Hotel at the ground floor of the said Hotel on the sea-side.

MEHTA and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present Tonight and This week a superb Paramount Arteraft Photoplay in 5 parts—6,000 feet—

"THE GRIM GAMBLER"

Featuring the celebrated Musician and handcuff king

HOUDINI

TO-NIGHT 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

THIS WEEK AND TO-NIGHT

A Delightful Mystery—Romance with the handsome and popular Screen Hero

Earle Williams

In the principal role. A gripping Story of Villainy, Love and Mystery.

"The Purple Cipher"

(5 Reels—6,000 feet.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p. m.
3RD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE OPTIMYSTICS
IN
NEW SONG, DANCES, DUETS and SCENAS,
OKITO

The Living descendant of Six Generations of Magic

ATTILLA

Will present for the First Time in the East A Sensation entirely new to Bombay. Fred Attilia presents his Sensational Escape From

THE GOLDEN CAULDRON

Members of the audience are invited to come on the Stage and fasten Attilia in the Tank of Water

He is submurged in 70 gallons and

FAILURE TO ESCAPE MEANS DEATH!!!

TO-MORROW HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M.

Reappearance of the Unsolved Mystery. the World's Greatest Sensation

"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."

In Addition to above Programme. Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at Theatre.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Wednesday 15-2-1922 at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

EKACHA PYALA

Saturday, 18-2-22 at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit SWAYAMWAR Acts 5

Sunday, 19th February 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

Sangit MRICHHAKATIKA Acts 7

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½, 1½, 1, and Annas 12 and 8.

Tickets—Can be had daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.

PROPRIETOR:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	"
" " to Continent	..	3,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	17 29
" " " May	..	17 00
" " " July	..	16 80
" " " Oct	..	15 99
Spot Cotton at New York	..	17 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	16 21
Futures at New Orleans July	..	15 85
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8 15/16
Demand Bills	..	—
Sterling Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	95 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 11th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan. Feb.	54/6
BARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb Seller	54/0
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Sellers	53/6

Tone:—Wheat afloat to u. k. 1875000.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 5/8
Hongkong	£ 10 1½
National	£ 33 3/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6

Tone

London, Feb. 11th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/8
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£79 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 84
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	49 1/2
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	8 5/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	23

Tone:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 13th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	15 5/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Done 21 1/2
Tone Firmer but quiet
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl. Done 3 7/8
Mixed May-Aug. Done Sellers .. 3 67 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 14.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 414 and gradually declined to Rs. 410½ again touching Rs. 411½ went down to Rs. 407 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 408. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 408. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 406 and closed at Rs. 407½. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 336 and subsequently dropped down to Rs. 328. Again advancing to Rs. 331½ remained Rs. 330 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 349 and declined to Rs. 341 the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 342. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 290 and May Rs. 295 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Japan exporters for high class Bengals and Oomras. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 14th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	..	407 1/2
" " Bengal March	..	285
" " " May	..	291
Fine Oomra March	..	331
" " May	..	344

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 14th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	..	407
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	..	290
" " May	..	295
Fine M. G. Oomra March	..	330
" " May	..	343

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 14th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	313	293	279
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	349	333	318
M. G. Central P. No. 1	..	378	336	348
M. G. Central P. No. 2	..	363	348	333
M. G. Southerns	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th Feb, 1922

Cotton	12 814 Bale
Wheat	25,40 Qrs.
Linseed	449,
Rapeseed	1,032 "
Bagal yeard	1,034 "
Poppy	Nil
Groundnu	6,675 "
Cottonseed	2091 "
Rice	9,326 "
Kyrabollams	79,53 "
Cottonseed	29,788 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1607 "
Jowar	1282 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	370
Sabu	1,92n
Coal	680 Tons

MANEY AND SHARE MARKET

Feb. 14.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-15-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-13-6.
Bars silver ready, 92-6.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 92.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 90-14.

EXCHANGE.

B C rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 326.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 346.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 336.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 167.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 161¼.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 357.
London gold ready, s. 95-6.
London silver ready, d. 34-8.
London silver forward, d. 34-4.
Tone of silver—Steady—India bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.33.
French Exchange, Frcs 50.80.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.10.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.20.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 91.20.
German Exchange, Mrks 880.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 56-8.
3 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

The market opened strong but closed quiet. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1295 xd, India 126, Central 36, Tata Bank 17-8, Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2650, Alliance 320, Apollo 83-12 xd, Bombay Cotton 1170, Bombay Dyeing 1600, Bradbury 1050, Century 900, Central India 4375, Colaba Land 2470, Coorla 275, Crescent 560, Currimbhoy 1537/8, David 1445, Edward Sassoon 600, Fazulbhoy 1425, Gokak 222-8, Indian Bleaching 220, Indore Malwa 602-8, Jamshed 520, Kastoorchand 1150, Kohinoor 3080, Meyer Sassoon 370, New Great 802-8, New City 730, Pabani 905, Pearls 1107-8, Phoenix 1060, Premier 190, Planet 290, Shapurji 337-8, Simplex 757-8, Swan 1350, Standard 2400 n, Swadeshi 4740, Tata Mill 1300 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 605, Bombay Burma 510, Bombay Burma N I 142-8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 9-4, Bombay Tramway 110, Bombay Flour 1625, Bombay Steam 240, Bundi Cement 40-8, Indian Cement 300, Katni ord 242-8, Katni def 1220 xd, New India 17, Tata Iron ord 70, Tata Iron def 220, Tata Iron N ord 60, Tata Iron N def 185, Tata Oil 55, Scindia Steam 7.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd lays the Foundation-stone of Bai Motlibai's Chawl for Poor Parsis, Amboli, 5 p.m.

The Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 12-30 p.m (B. T.).

SATURDAY, February 18.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Magagon Institute's Fancy Dress Dance at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 9-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Karmala" with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home today (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

A Magic Lantern lecture for the public of Bombay on "Innocent Victims" will be delivered on Friday next (17th instant) at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, by Dr. J. Cairns.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for information that the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on Monday morning the 20th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.) and not on Wednesday the 15th idem as previously announced.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Principal A. L. Covernton, M.A., J.P., will deliver a lecture before the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on Friday next (the 17th instant) at 6-15 p.m. on "The Work of the Bombay Education Society, 1820-1840." The lecture is open to members and the public.

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM.

A meeting will be held in the Physics Lecture Room of the Royal Institute of Science, on Friday next (17th instant) at 5 p.m., when the Rev. Fr. Steichen, S.J., will read a paper on Stark's Theory of the Atom. All interested are cordially invited.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m (S. T.), when consideration will be given to a letter from the Bombay Government requesting the Society's opinion on the Bills to amend the Hindu Law of Inheritance.

HIRABAG DHARMSHALA AND DISPENSARY.

155 Dig. Jains, 108 Sw. Jains, 777 Hindus in all 1,040 pilgrims and travellers took advantage of the Hirabag Dharmashala in last month (January) and 134 Dig. Jains, 60 Sw. Jains, 642 Hindus, in all 836 new patients, and 3,654 old patients were treated in A. P. and Hirabag Charitable Dispensary on a bare fee of one anna (or quite free of charge to the poor) in the same month.

MR. FRED B. SMITH.

Keen interest is being aroused in the eight months' tour undertaken by Mr. Fred B. Smith on International Friendship and Goodwill, under the auspices of National and International Movements. He was formerly a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in America and has now become a powerful speaker at men's meetings. He left San Francisco in November and spent December in Japan and Korea and January in China and the Straits Settlements. He is now in Colombo and will be arriving in Bombay about the 7th of March. From here he goes to Jerusalem, Constantinople and then through Europe to London.

The facts gathered in reference to International Friendship will then be considered and an endeavour made to keep to the utmost in this great task. Most of the work on the tour will be carried out by means of conferences and group meetings, but it is proposed to hold one or two public meetings in Bombay to which the general public will be welcome.

"RANGA-BHUMI."

Writing about "Sangit-Madhuri" or "Ranga-Bhumi", a drama composed by Mr. D. G. Phalke, the well known Indian pioneer Cinema-film producer, and now being staged in the Baliwala Grand Theatre, Bombay, "Eye-witness" writes that the subject of the composition must undoubtedly prove to be a lashing whip to the greedy capitalists of the land and abroad too, who, in majority of cases do not fail to show themselves in their true colours by being perfectly unscrupulous in belittling the achievements of inventive geniuses.

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

PLAINTIFF ACCEPTS APOLOGY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. S. Khairaz resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Honorary Secretary, Parsi General Hospital, charged Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Chothia, a share broker, with defamation and insult, the facts of which are already published in these columns.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Merwanji and Kolah, Solicitors, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader.

On the case being called Mr. Wadia read an apology for the expressions used by Mr. Chothia, withdrew all the allegations and expressed regret for having instructed Counsel to ask the complainant questions pertaining to the alleged misuse by him of the funds of the B. P. Parsi General Hospital. The apology and regret were accepted by Mr. Petit and the case was marked as compounded.

SHARDA PEETH.

A Dakore correspondent writes:—His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Peeth initiated on the 9th February, 1922, Mr. Jethalal Hiralal Mehta of Ahmedabad into Holy Orders and gave him the new Ashramic name "Swami Swaroopanand Teerthji."

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Entries for the Annual Amateur Open Championship of Western India conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana will close on 16th February, 1922.

The events will be Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Admission in charges are as follows:—

Season tickets Rs. 6 each. Daily tickets up to Semi-Finals Re. 1. For Semi-Finals and Finals Rs. 2.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE WILLINGDON PLATE Distance 1¼ Miles.

NOT MUCH	1
POIGNANT	2
STARSHOT	3

THE COLABA CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

TREDDLE	1
THE COUNT	2
VERNA	3

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

RECIPROCITY	1
HEIR-AT-LAW	2
MY EVA	3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

MEXICAN EAGLE	1
SOFT NOTE	2
MEG MERRILIES	3

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Div. II.)

SOUTH NOTTS	1
MILK MAID	2
BRAGANZA	3

THE MANTON PLATE Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

LIKE MAGIC	1
SOSPELLO	2
FORWARD III.	3

THE SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

KHABOOR	1
BISMARK	2
KARIKATA	3

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs, (R. C.)

CENTRY	1
DUBLIN	2
ALL CLEAR	3

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

FRENCH ASSOCIATION RETRACTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

The Football Association has received a letter from the French Association that it is inopportune for France to meet the team of Amateur and Professional enlgish players with a team of Franch Amatures, and the Association, accordingly, desires to postpone the France-England match which had been fixed to be played in Paris On Fedruary 28th. Mr. Wall, Secretary of the English Association, in an interview, said that it was definitely arranged in June between the English and Franch Associations that the English team should include both amateurs and professionals.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Association football matches to-day in Second Division of the League resulted as follows:—

Port Vale one, Hull nil.
Wednesday three, Wolverhampton one.
Scottish League:—
Dumbarton three, Ayr one.

N. C. O. ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA.

SUSPENDED IN VIEW OF BARDOLI DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Bengal Provincial Congress Committee last night received telegraphic information of Bardoli resolutions but as it was too late no action was taken promptly.

The Bengal Congress Committee decided to carry out instructions contained in the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee, and, accordingly, suspended all activities for the present. They have cancelled the programme of the work already issued and sent their decision and also copies of resolution of the Working Committee to all District and Subdivisional Congress Committees throughout districts. In Calcutta no meeting was held, no volunteer was enlisted, and there was no picketing of liquor or foreign cloth shops. There was complete suspension of non-co-operators activities to-day in Calcutta and suburbs.

EMERGENT BARDOLI TALUKA CONFERENCE.

SITUATION REVIEWED IN VIEW OF W. C.'S RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Feb. 14.

An emergent Taluka Conference was held to-day at Bardoli to consider the situation in view of the Working Committee's resolution suspending Mass Civil Disobedience. It was unanimously resolved to concentrate all energies on the constructive programme recommended by the Committee and pay up all Government dues at once. Emphasis was placed on education of the backward classes and enrolment of Congress Members of all adult males and females above 18 years of age.

BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reading the Notes in your paper on the Bank of India, Ltd., we were very sorry to note the treatment meted out to the Indian staff. We think that this state of affairs could be remedied if men like Mr. S. R. Bomanji took interest in this matter. We, therefore, request Mr. Bomanji, through your valued paper, to kindly attend the annual meeting of the Bank on the 15th instant to lend his support to the resolution of Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj.—Yours, etc.

RATILAL A. PANKH,
N. M. MIHATHI,
J. M. PANDIA.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

RIOTING ON DUNCAN ROAD

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Inspector Power charged (1) Shankar Hari, (2) Rahimtoola Terman, (3) Keshav Haree, (4) Dagdoo Bapoo and fourteen others with rioting on Duncan Road on the 17th of November last, during the recent disturbances in Bombay. As accused No. 12 died in police custody, the prosecution withdrew the case against him.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, defended accused No. 5, Mr. Pathare, pleader, defended accused No. 10.

Bangalore Francis, servant to Sergt. Malpass and residing at the Nagpada Police Station, said he remembered the incidents of 17th November. About 5 p.m. that day he was at Parsi Statue when he saw a large crowd coming from Duncan Road and the police and military chased them and he followed the crowd. The crowd was throwing stones at the military and police. The crowd consisted of 200 to 300 persons. He arrested accused Nos. 1 and 3. They were throwing stones at the police. He made them over to the police.

Abraham Moses Bane said he was an apprentice in the Italian Motor Company. On the 17th of November last about 5 p.m. he was at Parsi Statue. He saw a mob of 200 persons throw stones. The mob came from Two Tanks. The crowd threw stones at lamps and tram cars. He went to the police and military. He arrested two persons in the mob. They were accused Nos. 2 and 4. They were throwing stones at the police and military.

Abraham David Misri, a taxi-driver, said on the 17th of November last about 8 p.m. he was at Parsi Statue. He arrested accused Nos. 13 and 14 as they were throwing stones.

BARRIS TOWNSHAND'S EVIDENCE.

Barris Townshand, student residing at Bellasis Road, said he arrested accused Nos. 5 and 18 as they were running along the road. They did not do anything besides that.

Magistrate: Did you give evidence in another case? I know exactly what you told us at that time. You said you were at your friend's house. You gave your evidence in that case. You told us on that day that you were at your friend's house between 5 and 6 p.m. Now may I know how could you be at two places at one and the same time?

Witness: I was at Bellasis Road, Sir, between 5 and 5-30 p.m.

Magistrate: I know that. But do you remember that case or not? I have very distinct recollection of that case.

Witness: When I came from Nissim's house I was at Duncan Road.

His Worship, thereupon, said he could not allow people to say things in a wrong manner.

To the Court, witness said he gave evidence in the case in which liquor shops were broken. In that case he swore and said that Nissim came to his house and asked him to have tea. When he was at Nissim's, he saw a mob. In that case he, further, stated that the mob was trying to burst the door open. He also stated, then, that in that case accused No. 1 was a member of the mob. Afterwards about 6-30 p.m., he went to Parsi Statue.

Magistrate: Do you now say that you were not at Parsi Statue at 5 p.m.

Witness: No, Sir.

Magistrate: Why do you make a false statement?

Witness: Sir, I went afterwards to Parsi Statue. When, I was at Parsi Statue, I saw the military and police standing there.

Magistrate: Tell me who told you to make this statement?

Witness: No one, Sir.

Magistrate: Tell me, then, why did you make that statement?

Mr. Nariman, interposing, said:—"They did not think that this case would come before the same Magistrate."

Magistrate: It is a disadvantage to them. (Laughter.) Young man, don't laugh. It is a serious matter. You are likely to be committed to the Sessions for perjury. Who told you to give evidence in this case?

Witness: No one, Sir.

Magistrate: Is there any enmity between you and the accused.

Witness: No, Sir. There is no enmity at all.

Magistrate: Why do you tell this then? Do you know you are liable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code for perjury?

ADMISSION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

The witness, then, made a statement in the course of which he said that the evidence he gave in the liquor shop case was all false. Kelly Joseph came and told him to go to Court and to state that accused No. 1 in that case had broken the liquor shop. He told Kelly Joseph that he did not want to go to Court and give false evidence. He told him (witness) that no harm would be done to nim and the Magistrate would do nothing to him. He similarly told Nissim to make the same statement. David Nissim did not follow the suggestion and told him to accompany him. Kelly Joseph said, however, that no harm would be done to him or Nissim and he would be responsible for it. Kelly Joseph took him and Nissim to the Nagpada Police Station. At first, they were not willing to go to the Police Station, but Kelly Joseph spoke to a police officer about the matter. That police officer was an Indian. Kelly Joseph told them (witness and Nissim) that if they did not give evidence, he would thrash them.

His Worship, at this stage, said that he would write to the High Court to cancel the convictions in the case in which two persons were sentenced. It appeared from the statement of the last witness that Kelly Joseph threatened him to give false evidence in that case.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Jallaludin Chhikitan, P. C. 2218, "D", of the Nagpada Police Station, said at 5 p.m. on the 17th of November a mob was throwing stones at the tram cars. He arrested two persons. They were accused Nos. 10 and 18. They were throwing stones.

Police Havaldar No. 1932, "D", said he arrested accused Nos. 9 and 11 as they were throwing stones at adjoining buildings.

Ramchander Appaji, P. C. 2671, "D", said he arrested accused Nos. 6 and 7 as they were throwing stones.

Bangaloro Francis (recalled) said to the Court that he did not remember the day on which he arrested the accused Nos. 1 and 3. He made his statement the very next day. It was recorded by Sub-Inspector Gopal. Witnesses Bane, Misri and Townshand were not present when he made his statement. The two accused whom he arrested were put up for identification. The men whom he identified to-day were not Nos. 1 and 3.

Abraham Bane (recalled) said to the Court that three or four days later he was brought in a motor lorry to Mazagon lock-up. He was taken to several lock-ups. All the accused were not in the lock-up to which he went for identification. His statement was taken down by an Indian police officer at the Mazagon Lock-up.

Abraham Misri (recalled) said to the Court he arrested accused Nos. 13 and 14. He could not say whether the accused before the Court were made to stand in order. He identified the men by face and not by number.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

Accused No. 1 said he was not arrested by the witnesses who said that he arrested him. He was going from Jacob Circle and while he was walking along the road he was arrested by a Jew in front of his house near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station. He had Rs. 10-7 in his pocket. The Jew promised to let him go if he paid him. He paid Rs. 10 to that Jew. He let him go. He had not gone many paces when he was rearrested by the same Jew and taken to the Police Station.

Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 said that they were innocent.

Dhirajram Desai, accused No. 5, said he was a second year student in the Grant Medical College and resided with his brother and brother-in-law at Khetwadi Main Road. His father was a Talati in Baroda State. He also gave private tuitions to a small child of an elderly Parsi widow, Mrs. Bhavnagari. Her eldest daughter was a student in the Clare Road Convent. On the morning of the 17th November last, the daughter with her younger brother and sister had gone to the Convent, as they were to go with the school children to Apollo Bunder. At about 5-30 p.m. as neither the mother nor the children had returned, Mrs. Bhavnagari's niece and sister-in-law called him from the balcony, and he went to Mrs. Bhavnagari's sister-in-law. She requested him to go to the Convent and look for Mrs. Bhavnagari and the children. He readily consented to do so. He went as far as Parsi Statue, and enquired of a man as to where the Clare Road Convent was, when a city policeman in uniform came up, seized him by the neck, and said "You Gandhiwalla" and began to drag him towards the Police Station; his brother-in-law Dayabhai who was with him at the time interfered and tried to explain, when he too was arrested. The statement of B. Townshand was absolutely false.

The rest of the accused said that they were innocent.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

His Worship, after the statement of the accused had been recorded, discharged each and every accused. He, further, stated that he would write to the High Court requesting it to cancel the sentences on two persons who were convicted in the case in which Townshand gave evidence.

PRINCE IN DELHI.

HARTAL IN THE CITY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived in Delhi yesterday and according to an Associated Press message "The Indian section of the city observed Hartal."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEES' REMITTANCE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

MR. AMEER ALI'S LETTER TO MR. CHOTANI

Mr. A. A. S. Khatri Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat Committee sends us the following for publication:—

Seth Chotani has received the following letter from Mr. Ameer Ali, from London:—

2, Cadogan Place,
S. W. I.

25th January, 1922.

Dear Mr. Chotani,

I received your cable last night informing me that on my Appeal you had cabled £5,000 direct to the Grand Vazier, Constantinople.

I am glad that my repeated appeals have had some effect and awakened the Mohamedons of India to the duty which they owe to their religion, to devote themselves heart and soul to save the lives of these suffering, starving, destitute people who have congregated in Constantinople from all parts of Turkey in dire distress.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) AMEER ALI.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN.

EMERGENCY BILL IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

At the Legislative Council to-day Khan Bahadur Habibullah Sahib, Revenue Member, introduced a Bill to amend the Madras Revenue Recovery Act of 1864.

He said "This is an emengency measure Government propose to enact to cope with the situation arisen in the collection of land revenue in certain areas of this province as a result of 'No-Tax Campaign.' Under the existing law time allowed between attachment for payment and the sale of distrained property is fifteen days and in order to facilitate collection of revenue the present Bill proposes to reduce the period to twenty-four hours empowering the officers concerned to sell thereafter the property. The new measure if passed will be in operation only until 30th June, 1923.

The Revenue Member referred to the serious situation in regard to the collection of taxes in Guntur and other places in this province and pointed out that no half measure initiated with doubt and hesitation would remedy the evil. Government had waited too long and could not afford to wait. He appealed to the House to support the measure.

PENSIONS OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

THREE YEARS NECESSARY IN QUALIFYING POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Yate with regard to pensions for military officers who held high civil posts in India but who were compulsorily retired at the age of fiftyfive and thus debarred from completing three years service in qualifying post, Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India considered that full three years service was one of most important conditions to be fulfilled before such pension could be granted, and they would be most unwilling to see it relaxed. He saw no reason to dissent to this view.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that extensions of service could be granted to officers attaining the age of fiftyfive where special circumstances seemed to warrant concession in public interest.

THE SCHOOL OF ART PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OPENS EXHIBITION

H. E. the Governor Sir George Lloyd distributed prizes to the successful students of Sir J. J. School of Art and opened the exhibition of the students' work before a large and representative gathering on Tuesday afternoon on the Arts School ground which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

In welcoming their Excellencies Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the Principal read the report of the school's work during the past year which said: The School of Art and Real Art contain 383 students as opposed to 358 last year. In considering these figures Your Excellencies will not lose sight of the fact that it is becoming increasingly hard for poor students to meet the expenses of living in Bombay, that no increase in the scholarships available at the school has yet taken place and that the school possesses no hostel. Bearing these practical deterrents to juvenile enthusiasm in mind, I think your Excellencies will consider that this report is not unsatisfactory so far as numbers are concerned.

As Your Excellencies are aware that there is no Indian degree in architecture yet established—a severe handicap to students. While no important advance is possible as long as the course remains an incomplete one as it is at present, a continued improvement is noticeable in the work done in the classes, and it may confidently be stated that no keener students are to be found in Bombay.

The Pottery Section has done good work during the year. This department is greatly indebted to Her Excellency for the very active interest she has shown in its work and has put its best efforts into the production of the vases which have been made at her direction. I would add that if the grant were raised, if the Superintendent of the Pottery could devote his whole time to artists educative work and if the investigation of the clays was carried out as time permitted, then at last the potteries would come into their own. The workshop staff are the handy men of the School of Art. The Modelling Class under the able instruction of Mr. Mhatre whose constant services in the interest of the School of Art command our gratitude and respect is progressing steadily. The Mural paintings undertaken by Your Excellency's commission for the Durbar Hall, Government House, of which two large panels are exhibited here to-day represent an output of creative genuine energy and hard work. Another big effort of the School of Art was the painting of the Pylons for the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. It is gratifying to report that four students of the class of mural paintings have entered as candidates for the Government diploma in painting at the forthcoming examination in March.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

After distributing the prizes to the successful students amidst applause,

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech expressed his gratification at the progress which has been achieved, which went to prove that the lines on which the Principal and the School began to work were the right lines on which the principal and the School began to work were the ought lines assimilation of National Indian genius with the best in modern art it was satisfactory also to learn from the Principal's speech that the number of students in the School showed a steady, if not a very large increase. He was fully aware of the difficulties which students must face in attending the classes there. Government had approved as an administrative measure the institution of 8 scholarships of Rs. 30 each and the discontinuance of 4 out of the 6 pupil teacherships at Rs. 10 per mensem each. Provision had been made for these scholarships, subject of course to the approval of the Legislative Council, and he felt sure that the Hon'ble Minister, who was there that day, would after seeing the work of the school, use all his well known persuasive powers to secure that approval.

Proceeding, he said, Government are, however, very much alive to the growing demand for qualified architects in Bombay, and they therefore propose to ask the Legislative Council to provide funds for the opening of a 5th year class which will enable students to qualify for the Government diploma in Architecture. And this, coupled with the success of the old pupil, whom Mr. Solomon mentioned, will I hope give some encouragement.

POTTERY.

It is gratifying to learn of the good work which the Pottery School has been doing and I know that their production have been appreciated in a practical way by many others besides Lady Lloyd and myself. Even the Government of Bombay intends, I believe, to give some proof of its sympathy with their efforts. For they hope very shortly to start the work of establishing the new Demonstration Factory and are asking Council for funds for the purpose. And in the meanwhile they propose also, pending the completion of the Factory, to give a more practical character to the instruction imparted in the Pottery School by making provision for commencing the manufacture of flooring tiles and crockery on a semi-commercial scale. So the perhaps after all this lob-sided animal will eventually recover its natural proportions.

I am looking forward with great pleasure to seeing the carpet which the Real Art Workshops are engaged upon and I congratulate its students upon the variety of the services which they perform so successfully in addition to their own proper work.

MODELLING AND PAINTING.

The Modelling Class and the Painting Class seem to have been doing better work than ever and I should like to congratulate Mr. Mahtre and also Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, who has such a long record of devoted service, upon their achievements. In these two classes, as in all the others, the School of art has shown its great determination to proceed upon sound national lines. I have always held that successful Art in India must be national and must be backed by national enthusiasm and in what I have seen of the work of the School lately I have been most favourably impressed by the distinctly Indian character which shows strongly in all its productions. It is most encouraging also to see that this "Indianisation" has not taken the form of a return to a hide-bound convention, but is acquiring a real sense of form and colour, and at the same time developing the decorative instinct, which is so strongly national in character.

In all this I see forecast of great developments in the future developments of which the students of the School may take pride that they, under the inspiring guidance of the Principal and his Staff, are the pioneers and forerunners. I wish it were possible for Government to give you more practical help imediately—and I assure you that your needs will receive prompt consideration, as soon as such assistance does become possible.

A vote of thanks to Their Excellencies proposed by Mr. Pandarves Lory and seconded by Mr. R. D. Bell which was carried with acclamation terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA

MONDAY'S TOLL

57 VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Magistrate of Sealdah to-day convicted five Khilafat Volunteers for picketing liquor shops, each to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Sixty-five Khilafat Volunteers were placed on trial to-day before the Howrah Magistrate. It was alleged that accused yesterday started a procession and being opposed threw brick-bats at the police wounding two sergeants, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate discharged thirteen boys and fined fifty-two accused, ten rupees each, or in default, ten days' simple imprisonment. The fines were not paid, and the accused were sent to jail.

BARDOLI DECISION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Indian Daily News" says: "Mr. Gandhi turns his programme upside down and is anxious to breathe a peaceful air. This he should have done after the Bombay riots But an idealist, he thought sentiment would win the day. The awakening has come though somewhat late in the day".

The "Bengalee" observes, "what this country demands is not a mere suspension but a definite abandonment of this whole of mischievous propaganda of non-cooperation."

The "Patrika" says "Mahatma has done his part of the duty to bring about a peaceful atmosphere. It now rests with Government to do its part to that end.

"TRIBUNE" ON DUTY OF GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

The "Tribune" is the only paper that has so far commented on Working Committee's resolutions which appear, however, in many local papers. It says, in a mood of healthy reaction induced by what it justly calls nature's warnings, the Working Committee has done what few had actually expected, though many had the desired it. It then asks what is Government going to do. All conditions laid down by the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, the Home Member, or by any one else have now been completely satisfied. Is it not, therefore, in fitness of things that Government should at once rise to the height of duty and the God-given opportunity and redeem the pledged word of the Viceroy in the Calcutta speech? What excuse then can Government have either for not withdrawing notifications and releasing all those arrested or sentenced under them or for not calling a Round Table Conference, properly representative of the people?

INDIA IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU HECKLED ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. Feb. 15.

Reply to Sir C. Yate in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu stated that he was consulting the Government of India on some points raised in the memorial by the Indian Civil Service Association of the Central Provinces with regard Civil Servants might be permitted to re-to the conditions under which the Indian tire in consequence of the Reforms. If he decided to modify the orders, the modifications would be announced.

Mr. Montagu also stated that there was no intention of repealing the provisions of Indian law which dealt with punishments for rebellion, but two bills were being introduced into the Indian legislature to repeal some laws commonly described as repressive. He was still corresponding with the Government of India with regard to others.

Mr. Montagu further stated that terms to be offered to the surplus officers of the Indian Army were still under discussion with the War Office.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked:—Have the persons responsible for the death of Moplah prisoners at Shoranor been brought to trial?" Mr. Montagu replied that he had not received orders of the Madras Government on the subject, which would doubtless cover the question of prosecutions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 15. 1922.

SWARAJ

The news of the Bardoli decision "has caused surprise" in Britain. The cynical West has come to a pass when honesty appears to it surprising. Far sooner would Britain have expected that Mahatma Gandhi while preaching a doctrine of Love should allow methods of Hate to exist in India merely because both aim at securing Swaraj. We are told that the reasons prompting the Bardoli decision "are awaited with considerable interest." When these reasons are made public in the British Press, Britain will not merely be surprised but most frankly sceptical. In short, Britain will refuse to give credence to the Truth—which is that the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi were quite sincere when they pledged themselves to attain *Swaraj* through non-violent non-co-operation. If a Christ came to the East to-day and preached a doctrine urging his disciples to give all they had to the poor and follow him, we may be sure the London "Daily Telegraph" would dub Christ a Marxian visionary. The London "Times" would commission Professor Sydney Webb or Mr. Keynes to write a lengthy article, packed with convincing figures, explaining how from a modern economist's point of view. Christ's teaching was most unsound—nay, mischievous—and that the Kingdom of Christ could not raise a loan from the British bankers who have just placed several millions in hands red with the blood of murdered Muslims. The "Morning Post" would suggest that Christ came to the East from Moscow with a mission from Lenin and Trotsky—both Jews; that Christ was a Jew; that there was obviously a Jewish conspiracy against the British Empire in which Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading were doubtless involved: that Christ must be deported, or tried and executed. Also, that Mr. Montagu must go. So it is with the surprise evinced in Great Britain at the Mahatma's strange honesty. The English people are now so used to associating lies, ulterior motives, and hypocritical cant with politics that they have come to believe no political movement can thrive without these adjuncts. Any man who suggests to the contrary must be either a knave or a lunatic. This is clearly the "Westminster Gazette's" suggestion. The paper is not quite sure as to which of these things Mahatma Gandhi is, but is inclined towards the theory of the Mahatma's insanity. The Mahatma's aims, we are told, are reactionary in that their fulfilment would take India back to the past when, their scriptures being fresh, their Prophets being among them, men strove to live as brothers and to substitute the soul for the brute in force.

It is reactionary in the "Westminster's Gazette's" opinion to dream that hate may yet be eradicated from the minds of Indians. These simple things are done with. We are in the twentieth century where Capitalism is the only Truth. The Vedas, the Koran, the Bible, the Zend Avesta, the Granth Sahib and the Talmud are all as reactionary in their teachings as is Mahatma Gandhi, and they must now give place to the new teachings of which Sir Basil Zaharoff is the arch-prophet with the "Westminster Gazette" for his Holy Fatwa and his Sermon on the Mount. For, are we not living in what the "Westminster Gazette" most delightfully calls "the twentieth century of sense"? It is, therefore, the Government of India's duty to answer the Mahatma's honesty with "stern measures." The alternative of being as honest is too ridiculous for a modern Government to contemplate. In the twentieth century of sense honesty is merely weakness. India must be made to understand, once and for all, that she must continue to exist for the personal benefit of Sir Basil Zaharoff and the other Capitalists. She will graciously be allowed to produce a strictly regulated number of her own indigenous Capitalists but these and all their works must be modelled most strictly upon the imposing examples of Sir Basil and the others. The numbers of these indigenous apes of the great masters of industry and human life must be limited, for the laws of modern economics demand that a certain proportion only of the wealth of India may remain in India. As for the Indian people—they should be proud of their great destiny. They are privileged to serve the Capitalists on a carefully limited wage and this proud privilege will be further extended in the future. And when Indian industrialists are sufficiently powerful to control the Government and sway it towards the great and true policies which Capitalism dictates, then India will be fit for self-Government. For, in their own interests the Capitalists of India will work in most complete harmony and accord with Sir Basil Zaharoff and his like and so the great self-governing India of the future will be a dutifully Junker Empire. It is a pretty little dream the "Westminster Gazette" calls into being. It has just one flaw. India wants freedom and intends to have it. The India of the Western Capitalists' dream will not be *free*, no matter how much she may be autonomous. This is the simple truth of the Congress teachings. The "autocracy" of Indian zemindars and rulers which the paper fears will be no autocracy because there must exist in free India the true spirit of "Brotherhood." It is found to-day in Turkey where Ghazi Mustafa Kemal is a big brother to the humblest private soldier for all the difference in their ranks and fortunes. The private respects the Field Marshal but he also loves him for the Marshal is a Muslim and so, of course, his brother. It is God's will that that the Marshal has his rank. It is God's will that the Marshal treat the private soldier with kindness. It is God's will that the soldier obey his superior's orders.

The spirit of brotherhood exists in India to-day where the Mahatma is as courteous to the beggar as to the Prince—as brotherly to the Congressman as to the British Officer who shook hands with him at Colaba station the other night. The Mahatma is an autocrat—he is the Dictator. Who dreads *his* autocracy? None save the autocrats whom he will depose—the Brahmins who cling to untouchability, the Muslim imitators of the English who address their servants as curtly as would a real "Sahib." These people are autocrats because they are not reactionary. They are so progressive as to have travelled far from the spirit of their Prophet's and sages' teaching. They are autocrats because they are bad Hindus and bad Muslims. They have lost their Faith. There is a Member of Council in Bengal who did not offer a Munshi a seat in his very English drawing-room when the Munshi intruded on some pressing business at a moment when a European visitor was present. The European had seen another Indian gentleman under similar circumstances be as courteous to a servant as to a friend. But the Member of Council is anglicised. He has English friends to dinner at the Calcutta Club. He rises early in the morning to walk on the Calcutta Maidan because the English do this, forgetting that while for the latter it is a pleasure, for him it is a slavish social duty. Since he disapproves of the Khilafat agitation he must have abandoned the teachings of the Holy Koran and the Traditions of the Prophet. And because he has forgotten God's Truth he was discourteous to a Munshi. There is another man in Bengal—a very wealthy Zemindar. He was recently sent to gaol for being a Khilafat worker. But his tenants are not oppressed and he is courteous to his servants. It is the Congress' mission and the Khilafat Committee's mission to restore to India a system where if there are any autocrats they are true Hindus, Muslims or Christians; autocrats who believe in an accounting for their every act whether they call it Judgment Day or the workings of the Law of Karma; autocrats who, knowing that all men are their brothers, believe most firmly that their autocracy is a God-given responsibility. India's Swaraj will not be the "Westminster Gazette's" conception of "self-government of the Twentieth Century." It must be an autocracy with God the Autocrat and men mere instruments of God's will and love. Mahatma Gandhi's action at Bardoli has merely this one lesson to teach.

Notes of the Day

A Little Mixed.

Our contemporary the "Times of India" has been attempting to expound the Bardoli decision. In parenthesis, we have been careful to advertise the journal by mentioning its name because we are not in least afraid of affecting our circulation by letting our readers know that a reactionary rival exists. Indeed, it may yet happen that the "Times of India's" assertion that its circulation is greater than the combined circulation of any other three daily papers in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India will be put to the proof. Stranger things have happened. But this is a spiteful digression. The "Times of India" has been attempting to expound the Bardoli decree. And with most amusing results. Our contemporary's efforts began most promisingly, With "all the emphasis at its command" (this is an unknown quantity) the paper advances one consideration. "It is that none either by word or deed shall make the decision more difficult." For "nothing is harder than to confess error," and "the Congress Committee have confessed their error." Therefore, says the "Times of India", let us behave like perfect little ladies and gentlemen and refrain from gloating too vulgarly or from saying:—"I told you so! Now will you believe me?" Quite an encouraging start. But the "Times of India" goes on immediately to draw the ridiculous conclusion that the Congress must now turn Moderate. Our contemporary's mental processes are a trifle obscure. It is true that the Congress has suspended Civil Disobedience because it desires non-violence, which is Peace. It is true that the Moderates desire Peace also. But this apparently common desire is in reality very much divided. The Peace the Congress works for is not the Peace the Moderates desire nor yet that for which Lord Reading yearns. The Moderates want a selfish peace—a peace which will allow them to enter Councils, receive knighthood, oppress tenants and factory workers and generally "have a good time." The Congress desires an ultimate peace in which the masses, "will have a good time" and an immediate peace of only non-violence. This immediate peace will usher in the ultimate one. The Bardoli decision is not a withdrawal. It is a step forward. Since only non-violent non-co-operation can bring us the ultimate peace we desire, any action which strengthens non-violence is progressive action. The "Times of India" appeals to Nationalists to declare whether they work according to a "settled policy." Most assuredly they do. If their work was merely emotional and fitful the Bardoli decree would not have been issued. It is simply because the Congress is striving consistently along the lines of a settled policy that they have postponed Civil Disobedience. The "Times of India" is good enough to regard the terms of the Bardoli resolution as most laudable. These terms are laudable because the *Swaraj* they lead us to is a most laudable end.

Too Late.

The Indian Association of Calcutta has once again overreached itself in its dutiful attempts at supporting the Reforms. It was at pains to prepare a lengthy manifesto on Civil Disobedience. This manifesto was, presumably, considered too good to be wasted and so it has been issued after the Bardoli Decision has postponed Civil Disobedience. A lengthy manifesto aimed at thin air is not particularly impressive. Needless to say the manifesto as summarised by the Associated Press might have been drafted by Lord Ronaldshay and each one of its statements has been refuted by the Mahatma and the Working Committee's action. The Indian Association must really try to be more prompt the next time its masters, the Government, order it to supply some propaganda.

A French Administrator on India.

Mons. A. Martineau, who has had a varied and unique experience of French Colonial administration, was Governor-General of French India only a few years ago, and in that capacity he had a great opportunity of coming into intimate contact with Indian political opinion of all shades and varieties. On his return to France, apart from his academic activities as professor at the well-known College de France, he has made it a point to acquaint his countrymen with the trend of events in India. Writing in the "Democratic Nouvelle," he remarks that the situation in India is becoming from day to day more troublesome and unsatisfactory for England. The arrival of the Prince of Wales, has, according to this French pro-Consul, only increased the difficulties of the English administration in India. The two parties in India, the bureaucrats and the Indian people, the latter under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, have taken up "new positions now in their warfare." How has English policy in India been conducting itself under such circumstances? asks Mons. Martineau, and he gives his countrymen the illuminating reply that "it has always been the principle of the English in India to secure safety for their policy under such circumstances by putting under restraint certain inconvenient individuals, and then to set them at liberty when these circumstances have changed."

Fruits of Prince's Visit.

We are glad the ex-Governor of French India has grasped the English principles of securing safety, but we are not so sure that the latter part of his prediction will be fulfilled in any very great hurry by our bureaucratic Government. Mons. Martineau proceeds to summarise the results of the agitation against the visit of the Prince of Wales, and notes the success which this agitation has reaped. He also points out to his countrymen that for the Nationalist in India jail has no terrors, and young men are only anxious to follow the doctrine of "silent suffering" of Mahatma Gandhi and as to the masses they are disillusioned because the Prince has "brought no new liberty but on the contrary the visit has produced a plethora of prosecution, arrests and trials and summary convictions." Mons. Martineau declares that the antagonism between the rulers and the ruled has now become greater—has never been greater, to quote his exact words, "than even in the 1857 mutiny days," and as an illustration in point he cites the resignation of Lord Sinha who, "an Indian by origin and religion has just resigned the Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, under the pretext of ill-health, in order no longer to serve the oppressors of his country." Lord Sinha will, of course, not subscribe to this Continental view of the origin of his resignation, but we are sure the efforts of Mons. Martineau in enlightening his countrymen as regards the state of affairs in India will be received with gratitude by the Indian public.

Exit the Black Act.

The last of the obsequies of the Black Act, otherwise known as the "Rowlatt Act," was quietly performed on Monday in the Legislative Assembly by Sir William Vincent, who could not help remembering and reminding the Assembly that he had himself been the sponsor of that highly unpopular piece of legislation. What Sir William's inner-most feelings were on the occasion must be known to himself and the Invisible Seer above, but if had exercised the least introspection Sir William must have realised that at least a large portion of the terrible sufferings through which the people of this country have had to pass during the last three years was the direct result of the insensate step which Sir William and his brother bureaucrats took in defiance of a whole nation's outcry. In the Press report of Sir William's speech on Monday one fails to see any ring of true repentance for the wrong done in the past. On the other hand, he appears to have exploited the occasion to invest his and Government's present action with as graceful a halo as possible with a view to disguise the heinousness of the past deed. He is reported to have asked the Assembly not to forget "all that this Government had done to meet their requests and demands." But Sir William forgets that he and the Government will be judged by not merely what they have done to meet the "requests and demands" of their non-official colleagues, but also by what they have left undone in the same direction.

Ship-Building in 1921.

The continued heavy slump in the freight market invests the annual review of the world's shipping with something more than a purely professional interest. The total output of the world was 4,341,679 tons in 1921, which shows a decline of about 1.5 million tons as compared with 1920, but an excess of nearly a million tons over 1913—which was a record year in this line before the war. The burst of industrial and trading activity, freed after 4½ years of rigid control and special dangers, gave an unprecedented stimulus to ship-building in 1919 and after, which was further encouraged by the consciousness of having to make up tremendous leeway owing to the war-losses. But at the present moment the continued activity of the last three years has created a surplus over the 1914 level of something like 11 million tons of effective shipping. Shipping recovery has been all that could be desired. True the recent passage of legislation affecting merchant shipping has reduced the freight-carrying capacity of sea-going vessels by one-fifth or one-sixth of the pre-war standard: but even allowing for this, the new position does not leave much to be desired in this matter.

Britain's Rivals.

The point of special interest, however, in this review of ship-building in 1921 lies not in such a simple explanation of freight decline, or of wages reduction of seamen, reported a few days ago, as a sort of palliative against an unavoidable slump in the profits of the capitalists. It is noteworthy that Great Britain, who in 1913, built 58 per cent. of the world's total ships can now claim only 35 per cent., while the U. S. A, France, Holland, Italy, Sweden and even Germany are rapidly coming up to a level of effective rivalry with Britain. America, it is true, has shown in 1921 a decided decline after her remarkable spurt of 1919-20; but, unlike British observers of this fact, we cannot consider this as merely a natural assertion of pre-war reputation. Britain must look to her laurels if she would not desire rivals nearer home to out-distance her. Germany, despite every obstacle, built, in 1921, 242 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 509,000, being 44,000 tons more than her 1913 record. She is to-day third on the list after Britain and U. S. A. Considering the fact that the genius which conceived and the energy which executed the Vaterland are not yet extinct, there is reason to fear Britain may soon find her cousins across the North Sea once again beating her in industrial efficiency.

India's Interest.

To us in India the matter is of special interest for the moment in view of the impending change in our fiscal policy. Ship-building has ever been regarded as one of the "key" or essential industries; and even Adam Smith, the father of all free-traders, gave his pontifical blessing to the British Navigation Laws which, in our view, accounted for 50 per cent. of the commercial mastery of Britain. If the Fiscal Commission overlooks this vital consideration—the silence of the questionnaire on this point has been pointed out by us—it would do a disservice which no amount of "Protection" in other industries will suffice to counter-balance. And the moment is peculiarly opportune for it to recommend this industry to the special attention of Government. In many places the plant lies idle for want orders, and even half-finished material, resulting from cancelled orders, waits for new buyers. Bargain prices are not inconceivable for such lots, and the future of the industry may be guaranteed by securing to Indian-built and Indian-owned vessels absolute monopoly of the coasting trade and special consideration for foreign trade. The Legislative Assembly has recently passed a resolution asking for the establishment of a nautical college, etc., and we doubt not if the Fiscal Commission does its bit, India who now has no place amongst ship-building countries, will in less than a decade become a power to be considered, without mentioning the fact that Indian shipping thus created would save at least five crores of rupees a year to the country.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S EXAMPLE.

Messrs. Natarajan and Jayakar have addressed the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

Dear Mahatmaji,

We feel we ought to write a line to tell you how highly we value your rare courage and statesmanship in putting through the Bardoli Resolutions in the Working Committee. Neither of us, as you know, has the bump of hero-worship inordinately developed, but we assure you that the pure motive and high principle of your leadership which we witnessed at Bardoli have moved us deeply. That your action has saved the country from what, in our opinion, would have been a dreadful calamity, is a matter for which we are grateful. But we feel still more grateful that our country has had the high privilege of learning from your example what true patriotism is and how it meets situations where right seems to conflict sharply with the claims of personal prestige. You have taught us all by your attitude and conduct at this eventful crisis, that the highest truth is also the highest expediency in national as in personal affairs.

We earnestly pray that you may have health and strength vouchsafed to you for many years to lead the country, through honourable and self-respecting ways, to the goal of *Swaraj* in all the height and width of individual and national self-conquest. For ourselves, we shall ever feel it a great privilege, in such small measure as is given to us, to do all we can to help the prosecution of your high mission. The differences in regard to the several items of the Congress programme, have been reduced to a minimum by the Bardoli Resolutions which we trust will be endorsed and amplified in one or two respects by the All-India-Congress Committee. With a few more modifications in the direction of the Bardoli provisos, the Congress programme will closely approximate to what, we believe, is the most suitable and advantageous programme in the present circumstances of the country, and the Congress will, in a larger measure than ever, come to represent the living forces at work among us.

With deep respect,

We remain,
Yours sincerely,
K. NATRAJAN.
M. R. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

MR. CHURCHILL'S KENYA SPEECE.

INDIAN DEPUTATION'S PROTEST.

"FRAUD UPON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

A deputation representing the Kenya Indians has forwarded to Mr. Churchill a strong protest against his speech at the East African Dinner on January 27. It alleges that Mr. Churchill has not consulted the Deputation as arranged and challenges the assertion that a pledge had been made to European settlers as regards the highlands citing Lord Elgin's despatch of 1908 as containing an unequivocal pledge to Indians. The protest describes the regulation of Indian immigration as a "fraud upon the Imperial Conference" and says that it is fortunate for Imperial interests that His Majesty's Government has not yet pronounced in favour of the paramountcy of Europeans. It declares that Indians of the four territories will oppose territorial amalgamation which would relegate them to a position of racial subordination and says that the inclusion of Tanganyika in such a scheme is not contemplated by the League of Nations.

MILL STRIKE IN BOSTON.

DUE TO REDUCTION OF WAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

Boston.—About forty thousand employees of the New England Cotton mills have struck as a protest against the reduction of their wages by twenty per cent and in some mills increase in the working week from forty-eight to fifty-four hours No disorders have been reported.

NAVAL PERSONNEL OF U. S. NAVY.

REDUCTION IN LOWER RANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

Washington.—The Secretary for the Navy speaking before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives recommended fixing the naval personnel for the coming fiscal year at ninety-thousand men and six-thousand apprentices compared with the hundred-thousand and six-thousand respectively at present authorised, but urged that there should be no reduction in the number of active officers. He advised that hundred destroyers should be taken out of commission. He estimated that this programme would save seventy-million dollars annually.

SITUATION QUIET IN BAREILLY.

CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT OFFICIALS CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

A Bareilly message says Pandit Bishambarnath Bajpai, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee has arrived there.

The situation is quiet. The British Infantry guards the Town Hall and the principal roads.

The President and the Secretaries of the District Congress and the Khilafat Committees, Secretary, Volunteer Board, Commander Volunteers and several others have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Over forty more are under trial, and more arrests are being made daily.

N. C. O. ON THE BRAIN

SIR FRANK SLY'S TIRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BULDANA, Feb. 13.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, Governor of Central Provinces, in reply to the address of the Darbaris and Raises of Buldana district on the 11th instant, referring to the Reforms and hearty co-operation of the Darbaris and Raises in their working of the Government of India Act of 1919, assured them that Government would carry out the new system of administration in the liberal spirit in which it was conceived.

As regards the non-co-operation movement Sir Frank Sly said that the agitation attempted to seduce people from loyalty and subvert Government's authority. The bounden duty of Government was to utilise all means for the maintenance of law and order and any attempt at civil disobedience would have to be met by the full power of Government. He urged them to combat the non-co-operation agitation with all the strength that they commanded.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ARREST OF SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 13.

A Guntur message reports the arrest of the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

MR. ASQUITH MOVES THE AMENDMENT.

CHARGE OF WASTE DENIED BY SIR R HORNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. at 8-45 p.m. Feb. 14.

On the resumption of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith moving the amendment regretting that the extravagances of Government imposed a pressing burden of taxation on the country and that they were unable to promise definitely the reduction of taxation so as to stimulate and decrease unemployment, declared that Sir Eric Geddes' report abundantly justified the charges contained in the amendment.

Sir Robert Horne repudiated the charges of extravagances and contended that we had done well compared with France, Italy or America. Our expenditure had been reduced since the Armistice by 2,060 millions. Sir R. Horne paid a tribute to the Geddes Committee and the manner in which they had performed the great task, but it was obvious that the recommendations could not be accepted in their entirety. The gravest questions of policy were involved in the question of the Navy, in which conexion Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee were coming home and must be consulted. When the estimates were presented, it would be seen that drastic cuts were being made. Sir R. Horne anticipated that the expenditure this year would be reduced by forty millions. (Cheers.)

ADMIRALTY MEMORANDUM ON GEDDES' REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons Chamberlain said that the Admiralty Memorandum on the Geddes Report was issued in pursuance of a general decision of Government, which thought it desirable that the House should have that information in addition to the Geddes Report. He had ordered the Memorandum to be circulated as a Parliamentary paper and foreshadowed the publication of similar memoranda of other Departments.

COL. AMERY ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBLITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

There is some doubt as to who is really responsible for the publication, in contradistinction to the preparation, of the admiralty memorandum on the Geddes report, in view of the absence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. According to the "Sunday Times" Lord Beatty First Sea Lord, decided on the setp. It is reported that he foresaw that application for sanction to issue the memorandum would probably be refused and concluded with the other Sea Lords that it was necessary to turn a blind eye on the Department Rules to secure timely presentation of naval views. It is added that Col. Amery fell into line.

The Weekly Dispatch" publishes a statement by Col. Amery assuming full responsibility.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST SUCCOUR TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 14.

Rome.—The steamer "Cipriania" has left for Russia with food clothing and medicines valued at three million lire which have been collected by Socialists of Italy.

ETAH CONVICTIONS.

6 CONGRESS & KHILAFAT OFFICIALS.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTH'S R. I. EACH.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

Six Congress and Khilafat office-bearers have been sentenced at Etah to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACTS CONTROL ACT.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 14.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay having assented to the Bill passed by the local legislature for the repeal of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919, the Repealing Act was submitted for the assent of His Excellency's the Governor-General. Before this assent had been granted the Governor of Bombay in Council requested, for reasons which have been published in the Press Note of the Bombay Government, dated 15th December, 1921, that the Repealing Act should be returned to the Government of Bombay for reconsideration and submission to the Legislative Council at the earliest possible moment. As the provisions of the Government of India Act do not allow of the proposed action being taken, and as His Excellency the Governor-General is satisfied that the repeal should not take effect, he has taken the only course available to meet the wishes of the Government of Bombay and has withheld his assent to the Repealing Act. It will now be open to the Bombay Government to reintroduce the measure with such changes as may be deemed necessary.

THE INDEX FINGER.

CHAURI CHAURA CRIME

TURN THE CURSE INTO A BLESSING.

FULFIL THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL.

The following article by Mahatma Gandhi will appear in tomorrow's issue of "Young India":—

God has been abundantly kind to me. He has warned me the third time that there is not as yet in India that truthful and non-violent atmosphere which and which alone can justify mass-disobedience which can be at all described as Civil, which means gentle, truthful, humble, knowing, willful yet loving, never Criminal and hateful.

He warned me in 1919 when the Rowlatt Act agitation was started Ahmedabad, Viramgam and Kheda erred, Amritsar and Kasur erred. I retraced my steps, called it a Himalayan miscalculation, humbled myself before God and man and stopped not merely mass Civil disobedience but even my own which I knew was intended to be civil and non-violent.

The next time it was through the events of Bombay that God gave a terrific warning. He made me eye-witness of the deeds of the Bombay mob on the 17th November. The "mob acted in the interest of non-co-operation. I announced my intention to stop the mass civil disobedience which was to be immediately started in Bardoli. The humiliation was greater than in 1919. But it did me good. I am sure that the nation gained by the stopping. India stood for truth and non-violence by the suspension.

But the bitterest humiliation was still to come. Madras did give the warning but I heeded it not. But God spoke clearly through Chauri Chaura. I understand that the Constables, who were so brutally hacked to death, had given much provocation. They had even gone back upon the word just given by the Inspector, that the people would not be molested, that when the procession had passed the stragglers were interfered with and abused by the constables. The former cried out for help. The mob returned. The constables opened fire. The little ammunition they had was exhausted and they retired to the thana for safety. The mob, my informant tells me, therefore set fire to the thana. The self-imprisoned constables had to come out for dear life and as they did so, they were hacked to pieces and the mangled remains were thrown into the raging flames.

It is claimed that no Non-co-operation volunteers had a hand in the brutality and that the mob had not only the immediate provocation but they had also general knowledge of the high-handed tyranny of the Police in that district. No provocation can possibly justify the brutal murder of men who had been rendered defenceless and who had virtually thrown themselves on the mercy of the mob. And when India claims to be non-violent and hopes to mount the throne of Liberty through non-violent means, mob-violence even in answer to grave provocation is a bad augury, Suppose the non-violent disobedience of Bardoli was permitted by God to succeed, the Government had abdicated in favour of the victors of Bardoli, who would control the unruly element that must be expected to perpetrate inhumanity upon due provocation? Non-violent attainment of self-Government pre-supposes non-violent control over the violent elements in the country. Non-violent non-co-operators can only succeed when they have succeeded in attaining control over the hooligans of India, in other words, when the latter also have learnt patriotically or religiously to refrain from their violent activities at least while the campaign of non-co-operation is going on. The tragedy at Chauri Chaura, therefore, roused me thoroughly.

"But what about your manifesto to the Viceroy and your rejoinder to his reply!" Spoke the voice of Satan. It was the bitterest cup of humiliation to drink. "Surely it is cowardly to withdraw after the next day pompous threats to the Government and promises to the people of Bardoli." Thus Satan's invitation was to deny Truth and therefore Religion, to deny God Himself. I put my doubts and troubles before the Working Committee and other associates whom I found near me. They did not all agree with me at first. Some of them probably do not even now agree with me. But never has a man been blessed perhaps with colleagues and associates so considerate and forgiving as I have. They understood my difficulty and patiently followed my argument. The result is before the public in the shape of the resolutions of the Working Committee. The drastic reversal of practically the whole of the aggressive programme may be politically unsound and unwise but there is no doubt that it is religiously sound and I venture to assure the doubters that the country will have gained by my humiliation and confession of error.

The only virtues I want to claim are Truth and non-violence. I lay no claims to super-human powers. I want none. I wear the same corruptible flesh that the weakest of my fellow-beings wears and am, therefore, as liable to err as any. My services have many limitations, but God has upto now blessed them in spite of the imperfections. For confession of error is like a broom that sweeps away dirt and leaves the surface cleaner than before. I feel stronger formy confession. And the cause must prosper for the retracing. Never has man reached his destination by persistence in deviation from the straight path.

It has been urged that Chauri Chaura cannot affect Bardoli. There is danger, it is argued, only if Bardoli is weak enough to be swayed by Chauri Chaura and is betrayed into violence. I have no doubt whatsoever on that account. The people of Bardoli are in my opinion the most peaceful in India. But Bardoli is but a speck on the map of India. Its efforts cannot succeed unless there is *perfect* co-operation from the other parts. Bardoli's disobedience will be civil only when the other parts of India remain non-violent. Just as the addition of a grain of arsenic to a pot of milk renders it unfit as food so will the civility of Bardoli prove un-acceptable by the addition of the deadly poison from Chauri Chaura. The latter represents India as much as Bardoli.

Chauri Chaura is after all an aggravated symptom. I have never imagined that there has been no violence mental or physical in the places where repression is going on. Only I have believed, I still believe, and the pages of "Young India" amply prove, that the repression is out of all proportion to the insignificant popular violence in the areas of repression. The determined holding of meetings in prohibited areas I do not call violence. The violence I am referring to is the throwing of brick bats or intimidation and coercion practised in stray cases. As a matter of fact in civil disobedience

(Continued on next page.)

IRISH SITUATION.

"POSSIBILITIES OF WAR OPENLY DISCUSSED."

NORTHERN CABINET'S THREAT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 14.

The situation in Ireland is regarded with grave apprehension and the possibilities of war and rooting of the truce and treaty are openly discussed. Danger of any kind, however, will be minimised if the British government transfer large additional military forces to the danger points which, in reply to Sir James Craig's appeal, they state, are available for Ulster. The Northern Cabinet in a communique announcing the Imperial Government's undertaking, says that this step will ensure ample protection to Enniskillen and other important centres. The communique further notifies that Mr. Griffith has despatched emissaries to Monaghan to arrange the release of the kidnapped men and proceeds to explain the plan submitted to the Imperial Government in which it is urged that Monaghan and other points outside the Ulster frontier should be garrisoned with British troops with a free hand to secure the release of prisoners and prevent further incursions. The plan also suggests that Parliament should be urged to abstain from passing the necessary treaty legislation until the kidnapped people are returned. The communique adds that if the situation continues, there are other resources available, the publication of which at present would be injudicious.

"AGGRAVATED SITUATION"

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., web. 14.

Replying to Captain Charles Craig in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said the Irish Provisional Government had assured him that it was doing its utmost to secure the liberation of kidnapped Ulstermen and he believed this was its sincere intention but the extent of its Powers at present was much more doubtful. The incident at Clones had greatly aggravated the situation. Government had telegraphed in the strongest terms to the Provisional Government requesting it to do its utmost to prevent repetition of such shocking events. Government had also made a strong appeal to the Ulster Premier to take effective measures to prevent anything in the nature of retaliation or irregular action and he did not doubt this would be done.

Mr. Churchill said the Provisional Government had expressed a desire for a meeting of the heads of the two Govenments but hitherto it had been impossible to arrange such a meeting which was most desirable in order that peace might be restored on the Ulster border. Until the Southern Government was equipped with the proper constitutional powers and was properly in saddle it could not be expected to have the necessary authority. The use of troops in Southern Ireland would be a very serious step and might easily greatly worsen the situation.

CLONES SHOOTING AFFAIR.

TWO DIFFERENT VERSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 14.

Contradictory accounts are given of the Clones shooting affair. Republican military authorities allege that the firing was caused through one of the Ulster Special constables first shooting dead a Republican commandant on his demanding that the constables should put up their hands. On the other hand, the official Belfast version of the tragedy is that the Commandant was shot after the Republicans had fired first.

In now appears that eleven Constables were wounded two of them critically. Those who were taken prisoners were subsequently released. The Ulster Premier Sir James Craig has telegraphed to the British Government suggesting that troops be sent to the southern side of the border on the ground that it is responsible for the maintenance of law and order.

EYE-WITNESSES' STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Feb. 14.

Eye witnesses of the shooting at Clones station state, that a party of the Irish Republican army called on the Ulster Special Constables to put up their hands whereupon incessant firing followed and lasted for ten minutes. Passengers in the train were panic-stricken and threw themselves on the floor of carriages. The platform was despattered with blood, luggage was strewen in all directions and the wood[work] of the train was riddled with bullet[s] addition to four Special Constable[s] Republican army man was shot [dead] others wounded including a ci[vilian] big party of police passed En[niskillen] night in motor lorries.

MARTIAL LAW IN CRO[SSMAGLEN]

(REUTER'S T[ELEGRAM.)]

R[ecd.]

The Irish Re[public Army] have proclai[med] lina dist[rict] condiarism the strik[e] of the T[ransport] the di[sturbances]

RUSSIAN FAMINE CONDITIONS.

STRANGE ANALOGY TO INDIA.

SIR BENJAMIN'S TRIBUTE. TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 14.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, interviewed on his arrival in London from Russia, completely bore out, as a result of careful investigation the pitiable conditions reigning in famine areas and expressed the opinion that the position was worse than in famine times in India because the deficiency in one part of India was supplied by private trade from another part whereas in Russia private trade had ceased to function. The absence of transport was a frightful handicap. Sir Benjamin who was accompanied by Mr. James Ferguson Dyer of the Indian Civil service said that they were much struck by the great resemblance between rural conditions in Russia and India but while, in India, only landless labourers and smaller cultivators need relief the whole rural population of Russia in the famine district proper was absolutely starved. Sir Benjamin Robertson thinks that the Soviet is now doing everything possible to grapple with the most difficult situation but it was terribly handicaped by the overwhelming nature of the task. He was absolutely convinced that the relief supplies reached and were distributed inact in the famine areas.

FOR TEST CRICKET.

NORTH VS, SOUTH MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd, 12-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

The Advisory Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club at a meeting at the Sports Club resolved that the principle of playing matches in the interest of Test Cricket be accepted and that two North versus South matches be played in 1923. It was further resolved that efforts be made that similar matches should be arranged for 1922.

WORK IN GOLDFIELD RESTARTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 14.

Johannesburg.—Work has been restarted in the gold-field but only to a very small extent. A thousand natives are working underground in the Village Deep mine and forty stamps are going at Durban Deep mine but the position is regarded as promising. Forty strikers have resumed on the East Tand mine and a few in the village Deep and City Deep and Crown Mines. Police have arrested pickets at Village Deep. Otherwise all is quiet, hitherto. There has been no resumption on the Fra East Rand. The crux of the position is the attitude of the engine drivers who are meeting this afternoon. It is expected that a number will resume work to-morrow.

PORTUGESE REVOLUTION OF OCT LAST.

SIX OFFICERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 12-15 a.m. Feb. 14.

Lisbon.—Six officers have been arrested on a charge of implication in the murder of Premier Granjo and other prominent men in the revolution of October last.

have been made in connection with cattle maiming.

BOMB THROWING IN BELFA[ST]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON
Recd. at 8-45 p[.m.]

Three bombs have been th[rown] causing casualties among c[ivilians] two are dead and three [others] have been taken to the

RAID ON [SINN FEIN]

MR. COLLI[NS]

Fo[ur] shoo[ting] ed[ged]

THE INDEX FINGER.

(*Continued from previous page.*)

there should be no excitement. Civil disobedience is a preparation for mute suffering. Its effect is marvellous though un-perceived and gentle. But I regarded certain amount of excitement as inevitable, certain amount of un-intended violence even, pardonable, i.e., I did not consider civil disobedience impossible in somewhat imperfect condition. Under perfect conditions disobedience when civil is hardly felt. But the present movement is admittedly a dangerous experiment under fairly adverse conditions.

The tragedy of Chauri Chaura is really the index finger. It shows the way India may easily go, if drastic precautions be not taken. If we are not to evolve violence out of non-violence, it is quite clear that we must hastily retrace our steps and re-establish an atmosphere of peace, re-arrange our programme and not think of starting mass civil disobedience until we are sure of peace being retained in spite of mass. Civil disobedience being started and in spite of Government provocation. We must be sure of unauthorised portions not starting mass Civil disobedience.

As it is the Congress organisation is still imperfect and its instructions are still perfunctorily carried out. We have not established Congress Committees in every one of the villages. Where we have they are not perfectly amenable to our instructions. We have not probably more than one crore of numbers on the roll. We are in the middle of February, not many have paid the four anna subscription for the current year. Volunteers are indifferently enrolled, they do not conform to all the conditions of their pledge. They do not even wear hand-spun and hand-woven *Khaddar*. All the Hindu volunteers have not yet purged themselves of the sin of untouchability. All are not free from the taint of violence. Not by their imprisonment are we going to win *Swaraj* or serve the holy cause of the *Khilafat* or attain the ability to stop payments to faithless servants. Some of us err in spite of ourselves. But some others among us sin wilfully. They join volunteer corps well-knowing that they are not, and, do not intend to remain, non-violent. We are thus untruthful even as we hold the Government to be untruthful. We do not enter the Kingdom of Liberty with mere lip homage to Truth and Non-violence.

Suspension of Mass Civil Disobedience and subsidence of excitement are necessary for further progress, indeed indispensable to prevent further retrogression. I hope, therefore, that by suspension every Congress man or woman will not only not feel disappointed but he or she will feel relieved of the burden of unreality and of national sin.

Let the opponent glory in our humiliation or so called defeat. It is better to be charged with cowardice and weakness than to be guilty of denial of our oath and sin against God. It is million times better to *appear* untrue before the world than to *be* untrue to ourselves.

And so for me the suspension of Mass Civil Disobedience and other minor activities that were calculated to keep up excitement is not enough penance for my having been the instrument, howsoever involuntary, of the brutal violence by the people at Chauri Chauri. I must undergo Personal cleansing. I must become a fitter instrument able to register the slightest variation in the moral atmosphere about me. My prayers must have a much deeper truth and humility about them than they evidence. And for me there is nothing so helpful and cleansing as a fast accompanied by the necessary mental co-operation.

I know that the mental attitude is everything. Just as a prayer may be merely a mechanical intonation as of a bird so may a fast be a mere mechanical torture of the flesh. Such mechanical contrivances are valueless for the purpose intended. Again just as a mechanical chant may result in the modulation of voice a mechanical fast may result in purifying the body. Neither will touch the soul within.

But a fast undertaken for fuller self-expression for the attainment of the spirits' supremacy over the flesh is a most powerful factor in one's evolution. After deep consideration, therefore, I am imposing on myself a five days' continuous fast permitting myself water. It commenced on Sunday evening it ends on Friday evening. This is the least I must do. I have taken into consideration the All-India Congress Committee Meeting in front of me. I have in mind the anxious pain even the five days' fast will cost many friends but I can no longer postpone the penance nor lessen it.

I urge co-workers not to copy my example. The motive in their case will be lacking. They are not the originators of civil disobedience. I am in the unhappy position of a surgeon proved skilless to deal with an admittedly dangerous case. I must either abdicate or acquire greater skill. Whilst the personal pennance is not only necessary and obligatory on me the exemplary self-restraint prescribed by the Working Committee is surely sufficient pennance for every one else. It is no small penance, and if sincerely carried out, it can become infinitely more real and better than fasting. What canbe richer and more fruitful than a greater fulfilment of the vow of non-violence in thought, word and deed or the spread of that spirit. It will be more than good for me during the weak to observe that comrades are all silently and without idle discussion engaged in fulfilling the constructive programme sketched by the Working Committee in enlisting Congress members after making sure that they understand the Congress Creed of truth and non-violence for the attainment of Swaraj, in daily and religiously spinning for a fixed time, in introducing the wheel of prosperity and freedom in every home, in visiting "untouchable" homes and finding out their wants, in inducing national schools to receive "untouchable" children, in organising social service especially designed to find a common platform for every variety of man and woman and in visiting the homes which the drink curse is [illegible]plating, in establishing real panchayats and in organising national [illegible]activities than in fasting. The workers will be better engaged in [illegible]ctivities them in fasting. I hope, therefore, that no one will join [illegible]sting either through false sympathy or an ignorant conception [illegible]itual value of fasting.

FASTING--A PENANCE AND PUNISHMENT.

[illegible]and all penance must as far as possible be secret. But my [illegible]penance and a punishment, and a punishment has to be pub[illegible]for me and punishment for those whom I try to serve—for [illegible]nd would equally love to die. They have unintentionally [illegible]ys of the Congress though they were sympathi[illegible]nected with it. Probably they hacked the con[illegible] and fellow beings with my name on their lips. [illegible]es is by suffering. I cannot even wish them [illegible]uld let them know that I would suffer for [illegible]reed. I would advise those who feel guilty [illegible]lves voluntarily to the Government for [illegible]onfession. I hope that the workers in [illegible]no stone unturned to find out the evil[illegible]lves into custody. But whether [illegible]I would like them to know that [illegible] operations, that in being the [illegible]Bardoli, they have injured the [illegible]I would like them to know [illegible]paration for violence. I [illegible]torture, absolute ostra[illegible]n becoming violent or

[illegible] denying myself [illegible]. The immediate [illegible]hdrawal of noti[illegible]uffer for the [illegible]wish it or [illegible]st suffer.

Chauri Chaura must stiffen the Government, must still further corrupt the police and the reprisals that will follow must further demoralise the people. The suspension and the penance will take us back to the position we occupied before the tragedy. By strict discipline and purification we regain the moral confidence required for demanding the withdrawal of notifications and the discharge of prisoners.

If we learn the full lesson of the tragedy, we can turn the curse into a blessing. By becoming truthful and non-violent, both in spirit and in deed, and by making the Swadeshi, that is the *Khaddar* programme, complete, we can establish full *Swaraj* and redress the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs without a single person having to offer Civil Disobedience."—"Young India."

CONFIDENCE IN MR. MONTAGUE.

REVISION OF STANDING ORDERS.

MOTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass said that he wanted to move for adjournment on a matter of public importance although he was not sure whether the subject he proposed to raise was quite in order. The House, he said, was aware that in England a movement was on foot to censure Mr. Montagu and that a motion for a vote of censure had already been given notice of by Sir Joynson Hicks and would come up for discussion to-morrow in the House of Commons. As far as India was concerned he made bold to say that this country considered Mr. Montagu as having proved to be one of the greatest Secretary of State for India,—(hear, hear)—and that the passing of vote of censure on him would be met here with the greatest opposition. It was due to Mr. Montagu's Reforms that India and England had been drawn closer, and sensible opinion in this country had rallied round Government. Mr. Montagu's recent speech at the 1920 Club had a very reassuring effect especially after Mr. Churchill's pronouncement at an East African dinner. They must support Mr. Montagu who had declared that neither riot nor revolution would interfere with the policy of Reforms in India (hear, hear). "We know," he concluded, "that his heart feels as much for India as that of any patriotic Indian, and we declare from this House that we have perfect confidence in him." (Applause).

Sir Devaprasad Sarabadhikari also doubted whether the motion for adjournment would be in order but hoped that a right would be done in a wrong way. The motion in the House of Commons was actuated by a desire to discredit Mr. Montagu, the author of Reforms, and, if as a result of it, the Secretary of State suffered it would be an account of India though Mr. Montagu was fully able to take care of himself and though the decision of the House would not have a very great effect on the House of Commons, he thought, a message should be at once cabled to England, expressing in unmistakable manner that the Assembly had the fullest confidence in the Secretary of State.

Dr. Gour followed in the same vein remarking that but for present Reforms, riots and disturbances would have been more extensive than at present. He hoped the President would see his way to allow discussion on Mr. Dwarkadass' motion.

SIR WILLIAM'S ASSURANCE.

Sir William Vincent said Government being subordinate to the Secretary of State, he was very unwilling to ask the Chair to allow a discussion on the motion. He continued: "I gather that it is the desire of the majority of this House that a communication should be sent to the Secretary of State expressing confidence of this Assembly in him. (Hear hear.) In view of a notice of a motion of censure in Parliament in reply to the King's speech, perhaps it may meet the case, if I undertake to send to-day a clear message communicating that opinion to the Right Hon. Secretary of State for use in such manner as he may think it possible. The Hon. Members will see that, Government being subordinate to the Secretary of State, it is quite impossible for us to take part in this matter. Perhaps, it will meet the Hon Members' wishes and avoid further discussion, if I undertake to cable the confidence in the Secretary of State of the majority, if not the whole of non-official members of the Assembly, (cries of "all," "All".)

In view of Sir William Vincent's assurance, Mr. Jamnadas asked for withdrawal of his motion and hoped that the Home Member would send to the Secretary of State a full report of to-day's proceeding on this question.

The Home Member agreed to the suggestion.

The President pointed out that subject matter of the motion for adjournment, was not in order inasmuch as the Governor-General could not assume responsibility for it. But he had allowed a certain latitude to members who had spoken and hoped that the House would not take it as a binding precedent.

The Home Member then presented a report of the Select Committee on the Bill providing for the award of costs by way of damages in respect of false or vexatious claims on defences in civil suits. He said the Committee had dealt with all the criticisms which the small measure had encountered.

Mr Sharp, Education Secretary, presented a report of the Joint Committee on the Delhi University Bill which is intended to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi. The report of the committee which is signed by twelve members, is not unanimous. Four members, Prof. Kale, Mr. A. Kassam, Mr. L. Samaldas and Sir D. P. Sarbhadhikari have each appended separate minutes of dissents.

REPRESSIVE LAWS.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent, the Assembly passed bills repealing certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary Criminal Law and passed one of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. These bills have already been passed in the Council of State, and are designed to give effect to unanimous recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee which was presided over by Dr. Sapru, Sir William Vincent humourously remarked that it was he who had introduced the much discussed Rowlatt Bill and again it was his turn to recommend its repeal (laughter). The House should not forget that all this Government had done to meet their requests and demands.

The Assembly then proceeded to the discussion of the last item on the agenda. Sir William Vincent moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Assembly's Standing Orders be taken into consideration. This Committee was presided over by Sir Frederick Whyte, and had recommended several changes in the existing orders in order to facilitate, in view of the past experience, of the transaction of business in the Assembly. The various proposals of the committee have already appeared in the Press and the House after a long and lively discussion agreed to all of them except in two cases where the Assembly has made two very important recommendations.

NEWSPAPER QUOTATIONS.

One of these is of vital concern to the press. On suggestion of Mr. McCarthy, the Select Committee had recommended that a question which quoted anything from a newspaper or mentioned the name of a newspaper would be disallowed on that ground.

The objection to the amendment was first raised by Mr. Bhargava who asked for reasons which had led the Committee to adopt that suggestion.

Mr. Spence asked whether the proposal would debar any member from drawing attention of the House and Government to any exaggerated statement in a newspaper and asking Government to contradict it.

The President said the name of a paper should not be used and the member who would put the question must take the sole responsibility for what he put, rather than sharing it with a newspaper.

Mr. H. Vishindas said he quite understood that. What lay at the bottom of the suggestion was to avoid unnecessary publicity to certain papers through questions. But he had known of no case where the sale of a paper swelled as a result of the introduction of its name into questions. He dissented from the view that the Committee took on this point.

Mr. Subramanyam who was a member of the Select Committee, explained the reasons which had led him and his colleagues to come to that decision. He said a rag of a paper might make a libellous statement, and if any member wanted to get accurate information about the statement published in such a rag the result would be that the paper would get wide and unnecessary publicity by appearing in official reports and other papers. If anything appeared in any paper and members wanted to get information with regard to it, they must first ascertain, either from the Editor of that paper or from any other source, the truth of the statement published by that paper.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed did not agree with the proposed amendment.

Munshi Ishwar Saran pleaded ignorance of the practice of the House of Commons in this respect and wished to know what the Mother of Parliaments had laid down on the subject. But he felt that the carrying out of the change would place him in difficulty. For instance, if he watched to get any information on a subject which had appeared in the Press, the only way to do that was to ask the Government to state whether in its opinion that statement was correct or incorrect. He thought it would be impossible for any member to wire to the Editor of a paper or any other man to give him authentic information. Such an attempt would be futile. Moreover, it was the fashion of the day to consider a paper a rag if they differed from its views.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

The President said the procedure in the House of Commons was that the questioner was not only not allowed to name the newspaper, but was not allowed to quote anything from a newspaper. His views was that the Assembly was bigger than any purveyer of news outside. If any matter appeared in the Press which deserved attention of the House then the member, who wanted to put question about it, should first make enquiries from a source which satisfied him. Moreover, if they engaged in any controversy about what had appeared in a newspaper, the controversy would be that of the newspaper. Because, after the Government reply, the newspaper would again comment on it. This was undesirable. Personally, as chairman of the Select Committee, he was very reluctant to see the new proposal defeated. Another reason was that if any member quoted anything from a paper and he (the President) allowed the question, because he would not go to the extent of seeing whether the statement was actually made or not, the result might be that afterwards any paper might challenge the accuracy of the quotation from it and he would be held responsible for allowing such a question. The only case in which the name of a paper could be put in, was for an enquiry as to whether Government proposed to take action against the paper for publishing any objectionable stuff. It was, therefore, desirable that statements made in the House should be made by members on their own responsibility as representatives of the great Indian electorate. Representative assemblies existed long before the Press did, and he assumed that business of the House could proceed without reference to any newspaper.

Mr. J. Chowdhri said the conditions in India were not those in England and they could not but depend on newspaper reports.

Dr. Gour also took the view of the Opposition to the new proposal.

The President again emphasised that it was not a privilege of this House to circulate idle rumours through the reports of its own proceedings.

Mr. McCarthy and President further pointed out that the Amendment did not prevent any member from utilising information it derived from the Press but that such information should not be quoted and the name of the paper should not be mentioned in interpellations.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was after heated debated put to vote and negatived by forty votes to thirty-one. Thus the attempt to deprive members from quoting the name of a newspaper in their questions was rejected by a majority of nine.

Another proposal which the Assembly carried was an addition of a new clause which the Select Committee had not contemplated.

SIMILAR MOTIONS.

Sir V. Thackersey moved that, if, on a particular day, two similar motions stood in the name of two members, the member who had precedence in order of priority, may, with the permission of the President, authorise the other member who also had similar motion, to move that resolution. Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Samarth pointed out that if, in order to have discussion on an important resolution, several members gave notice of that resolution so as to secure priority through the ballot, the result might be that the member who had secured the first place might not be competent to discuss that question which the other member, who was expert but who was down in the list, would be competent to. If, therefore, the mover moved his resolution, he not being an expert on the subject would not be able to properly discharge his duties in his right of reply. The new proposal, would, however, enable the first member to authorise the other member, who has a similar motion, to move the resolution so that the latter member who has expert knowledge may be in a position to meet various criticisms in his reply. The amendment suggested by Sir Vithaldas was adopted by the House.

The amendments to the Standing Orders were finally put and adopted by the House. It may be mentioned that among the changes made one lays down that no more than five resolutions shall appear on the agenda paper unless the President otherwise directs.

The Assembly rose at 1-30, and adjourned till the 22nd February, thus having holidays during the time Prince stays in Delhi.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

MOTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Lala Ram Saran Das moved that in future a separate revenue and expenditure account should be kept of the working of the military or strategic railway lines, that the losses connected with the working of these railways should be debited and the profits, if any credited to the Military Department and that the capital outlay on the new lines or works of this nature, should be debited to the military accounts. The mover read his speech which was mostly inaudible at the press gallery. He referred to the feeling of Indians in this matter and urged that the Government of India should make known to the public the extent of gain or loss on the railways which are intended for strategic and military purposes. The capital outlay on some of the strategic lines in the Frontier had a deadening effect on the North West Railway, and the net loss on military lines in 1969 was Rs. 84,71,000. Surely, when so much money was being spent on non-commercial purposes, it was no wonder that the Northwest Railway could not even pay their working expenses.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy agreed with the first part of the resolution and opposed the second part which he said raised a problem bristling with technical difficulties to decide which a commission must be appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, spoke on behalf of Government. He saw the Railway Finance Committee which sat in Calcutta had already considered very important matters connected with the Acworth Committee's recommendations and Government now proposed to reconstitute that Committee in such a manner as to serve as a central advisory committee on such large questions as were raised by the debate. This Committee would consist of a majority of non-officials from members of both the Houses of Legislature and Mr. Cook, therefore, advised the Council to be patient for a few weeks by which time the proposed committee would be appointed.

Mr. Kale endorsed the observations of the mover and advised the House to accept the sound principle underlying the resolution.

Mr. Holberton opened that the proposal would disturb the relations between military and other accounts.

Lala Ram Saran Das, in summing up, observed that Government ought not to conceal anything from the public and regretted that so far they had been concealing the accounts, notwithstanding that many years ago their Executive Members held different views on the subject.

The resolution was put in two parts. The first portion that separate revenue and expenditure accounts should be kept on the working of the military or strategic railway lines was put and carried, and the remaining portion was pressed to division and lost, eighteen voting against sixteen for, Mr. Sethna and Sir Umar Hayat Khan not voting.

After Lala Ram Saran Das' resolution had been disposed of Mr. Raza Ali moved for an adjournment of the House to discuss the grave situation that had arisen on account of the strike on a large section of the East Indian Railway and the threatened strike on other railways. The motion excited keen debate and after Mr. Innes, on behalf of Government, had explained the causes of the strike the motion was eventually talked out.

Mr. Raza Ali then traced the history of the strike.

He complained that the Agent of the railway had not taken the trouble of going to the spot and listening to the men's grievances and ascertaining the truth or otherwise of those grievances.

N. C. O. AGITATORS AT WORK.

Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, then replied on behalf of Government. The strike was no doubt a serious matter affecting a great portion of the country, but the conscience of the East Indian Railway and that of the Railway Board were perfectly clear in this matter. After the altercation on the 2nd February between the Indian fireman and the two Europeans, the Indian staff made no representation to the company, nor did they demand any independent enquiry, but went immediately on strike. A judicial enquiry was held, and any one who liked to give evidence was asked to do so. The enquiry resulted in the finding that the story of the assault was a pure fabrication. Surely the explanation was perfectly obvious, it was not a genuine economic strike but a purely political strike. Proceeding, the Commerce Member said, "I am told that several days before the strike occurred Non-Cooperation agitators had been at work among the railway staff. At Agra the ground had been carefully prepared and the men were stampeded into going on strike.

Hon. Mr. Raza Ali:—Give a dog a bad name and hand him.

Mr. Innes:—That is exactly what the Hon. Member tried to do with the East Indian Railway Company. We all know how the political agitations in the Assam Bengal Railway strike exploited the unfortunate ignorant labour, how the labourers were made to starve for two or three months, and how after that time those unfortunate people recognised that they had been deluded and found themselves without employment. We know that in the Press a statement was made by those unfortunate people that political agitators had misused them and destroyed their sources of livelihood. That Sir, is what is happening today in the East Indian Railway. Mr. Raza Ali has accused the railway administration being full of racial distinctions and that Indians are badly treated.

Mr. Raza Ali:—I did not say so, I said generally.

"EXPLOITING LABOUR."

Mr. Innes:—I do say sir, that every member of this Legislature should refrain from making a statement of that kind which may do incalculable harm. It is unfortunate that this racial feeling exist but we should refrain from accentuating that feeling. Sir, I say this is purely a political strike. The demand of the strikers is that we should hand over these two Europeans to the strike committee for punishment. Is that a reasonable demand which any railway administration can undertake especially when the assault had been proved to be a fabrication? The Hon. Mr. Raza Ali has referred to the strike on the O. and R. Railway. What was the demand of the strikers? It was that their grievances should be referred to the Khilafat Committee. That shows the state of things that is proceeding from railway to railway in India. It is simply a case of mischievous men trying to exploit labour for their own purposes. It is in this way that they are trying to destroy the British Government in India.

Lala Ram Saran Das speaking after Mr. Innes urged that some efforts must be made to discover the cases underlying the present agitation in the railways, lest it should spread to the North-West Railway where a strike had already been threatened.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was perfectly satisfied with the explanation of Mr. Innes, and regretted the attitude of Mr. Raza Ali for raising a racial issue.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan gave an instance of the bad treatment he himself had received at the hands of railway authorities.

Mr. Kale and Mr. Barua also spoke.

The motion that the House be adjourned was put and lost, and the discussion was thus eventually talked out.

The Hon. Mr. Marcair moved that early steps be taken to open the port of Madras for pilgrim-traffic to Mecca and other places.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Council adjourned till 22nd instant.

MR. C. R. DAS.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS SIMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Both Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Ex-Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have been sentenced today to simple imprisonment for six months under section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

POST OFFICE DEFICIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 14.

Speaking at Reading, the Postmaster-General said that the Post Office deficit for the current year was about two millions, but he anticipated that the surplus for the year 1922-23 would be over eight millions. He intimated that the question of reduction of postage rates was under consideration.

PRISONS CLOSED FOR ECONOMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Recd. 10-30 p.m., Feb. 14.

Eight provincial prisons are being closed for reasons of economy.

CABLE ITEMS.

Substantial diminution is shewn in the latest figures of fresh outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. Only thirty-four were notified on Sunday, and twenty-four to-day.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BETRAYAL.

KENYA INDIANS INDIGNANT.

LIKELY TO NON-COOPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT.!

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Jan. 31.

As mentioned in my letter by the last mail the meeting of the members of Standing Committee of Kenya Colony and Protectorate was held on 22nd inst. at the office of Congress in Mombasa at 9 a.m., in order to select, from various names, sent in by the Associations all over the Country, the temporary members on the Legislative and Executive Council. The following names are selected unanimously.

Executive Council.—Mr. M. A. Desai, Nairobi.

Lagislature Council,—Mr. Abdulrasul Alli dina Visram, Mombasa; Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, Momtasa; Mr Varma, Nairobi; Mr. Sam-su-din, Nairobi.

I am sure the Congress would not have made a better choice than the one it has made in selecting Mr. Desai as a member to safeguard the interests of the Indian community on the Executive Council. There are very few public workers in this country, as everybody comes here with the intention of making money (by the by this attitude on the part of majority of Indians here is enabling the wily settlers to make much capital out of it, resulting in an open accusation and branding of Indians as bad settlers in foreign lands). But even of these few, Mr. Desai has the just right to demand the foremost place amongst them in as much as he has devoted and is still devoting his whole energy and time after getting the wrongs of Indian settlers redressed. He can without any exaggeration whatsoever, be called one of the sturdiest champions of liberty and public rights of Kenya Indians.

I cannot but say that the members of the Standing Committee must be congratulated on the wise choice they have made of their representatives on Legislative Council. Mr. A.A. Visram is one of the leading merchants in East Africa and takes very keen interest in the politics. When two seats on Legislative Council were granted he was one on whom the nomination fell. He is also generous-hearted and has erected a magnificent and college-like building on the Sea shore for the purpose of an Indian School, the cost of which is estimated at five lakh of rupees. He had also been in India in 1920, in order to put the case of Kenya Indians before the Indian public.

Mr. Jeevanjee is well known for his sturdy fight with Lord Milner for the just rights of Indians. He was the President of the third session of the E. A. Indian National Congress held at Mombasa last year. He is also a big landowner. He is now the President of the Delegation sent to London by the Congress in order to counteract the propaganda of the extremist section of the settlers of this country. He is informed of his selection and an acting member will be appointed in his place until he returns from London.

Mr. Varma is a barrister and Mr. Samsuddin has a good deal of debating power. Both of them are selfless workers.

The names of the selected members are not yet officially communicated to his Excellency the Governor. There is a strong rumour current in the influential circle that Mr. Churchill is going to announce his decision on Indian Policy before the time for opening the coming session of Kenya Legislative Council in April.

TRADE COMMISSIONER.

You no doubt might be knowing that at the request of the E.A.I.N.C. supported Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay, the Government of India has appointed Mr. Leftwich as an Indian Trade Commissioner in this Country. In this connection the enclosed cutting of a letter which appeared in the 25th issue of the "Mombasa Times" a local daily will be of some interest. As the letter speaks for itself it is not necessary to comment upon it. The allegations made in the letter are facts in as much as they are not contradicated. The Trade Commissioner was in the town when the letter in question appeared in the press. He has established himself here and is gone to Nairobi four or five days since. I think the Government of India Commerce Department will do well to demand an explanation from Mr. Leftwich for his indifferent and insulting attitude towards the representative organisations in this country.

GRAVE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It is not far from the truth to say that the present finances of this country are in a most critical condition. It can safely be said that the country at present is on the verge of bankruptcy. In order to maintain the big salaries and allowances in various shapes and forms of civil servants, new taxation in the form of the enhancement of duty on all the imported articles, in come-tax and an increase in postal charges, were imposed upon the country. Even with these new taxation and the consequent increase in the revenue of the State, the government has found itself difficult to cope with the situation. People being highly taxed and there being no new channel of taxation open to take advantage of, they have decided to take the only course left to them the course of reducting the salaries of high officials. Europeanised governments are always expensive. Under the transparent cover of high efficiency they raise the standard of expenditure to such a level that it results, in nine out of ten cases into the paralysis of the growth of the people over whom that system is saddled. The truth seems to have dawned on the Europeans in this country as is manifest from the speech delivered by the President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce at its annual general meeting held on the 25th December, 1921, in which he declared in so many words that the country is overstaffed with highly paid officials. The root of the evil lies in the mishandling of the currency question. The Government seems to be past-master in jugglery. In the short period of twelve to fifteen months the country has already witnessed three changes in the currency. First the rupee was changed into the florin, which had to go away before the currency of £, florin and cent. The government in order to make the exchange business impossible, which, by the way is greatly in the hands of Indians, fixed the value of £ at 10 florins. This foolish stabilizing of £ when its value in the markets of the world was greatly fluctuating, enticed the people to do more exchange business and the result is that the country is now faced with a great financial crisis, out of whose clutches the Government finds itself difficult to extricate itself. However, the Government saw its folly and at once changed the currency and made shilling the standard coin of the colony. New currency has not come yet in circulation and the work is carried on taking the florin at the rate of two shillings. However, there are indications in some quarters that the rupee will again be sovereign in the financial field of this country. In my opinion there is no Government existing on the surface of this earth that has such a *brilliant* record in the solving of currency problems.

NON-CO-OPERATION

In order to consider the situation arisen by the announcement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonies, regarding some vital points in the Indian Policy such as franchise, highlands and immigration, a joint meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Congress and the local association was held yesterday at the Congress office in Mombasa at 4 p.m., where the resolution to the following effect was passed.

"This joint meeting of the members of the Standing Commitee of the E. A. Indian National Congress and the members of the Indian Association Mombasa views with disappointment and apprehension the announcement made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonies at the East African Dinner held in London on 28th January, 1922, regarding the vital points in the Indian policy of Kenya and considers it quite contrary to the pledge given at the time of offering the interim representations.

Resolved that in view of the situation thus arisen the Interim representations be declined and a special session of the Congress be convened if necessary to consider the situation and to take steps in accordance with resolution of non-co-operation passed at the third session of Congress held at Mombasa."

Resolved further that all the associations of the country be informed and recommended to pass similar resolutions.

Resolution to the abovementioned effect which is passed in the committee's meeting will be put before the mass meeting of Mombasa Indians for their approval—the meeting which is going to be held at the Mombasa Theatre to-day at 4 p.m.

N. C. O. RESOLUTION.

The following is the resolution referred to in the 2nd resolution mentioned above:—

Whereas in spite of repeated representations from His Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa and from all possible other sources and the Government of India from time to time accord equal treatment to them in all respects based on the principle of equality of status for the Indians within the Empire in general and Crown colonies and Protectorates in particular His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, influenced by the pressure of a class of European settlers full of racial animosity and trade jealousy, meted out humiliating treatment to the trusted deputation of the Indians of East Africa headed by the president of the third session of the Congress, Mr. A. M Jeevanjee, who declared in his speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 14th July, 1920, and subsequently announced by His Excellency the Governor, the administrative policy to be adopted as regards the Indians residing therein with regard to franchise, segregation of races and ownership of land—a policy which is absolutely unjust and disappointing, violates all the acknowledged principles of civilised Government and is detrimental to the future prosperity of the Colony and the interest of the Empire—this Congress humbly and respectfully appeals to His Majesty-in-Council to issue instructions to his responsible ministers to recognise the principle and practice of complete equality of status for the Indians in Eastern Africa.

(a) By immediately removing all disabilities resulting from the adoption of the principle of segregation of races in the Eastern Africa Territories which is most injurious and detrimental to the political advancement and economical interests of the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King the right of franchise on the same basis as that on which it is granted to the Europeans on a common register.

(b) By removing all disablities imposed upon the British Indians in acquiring land in any part of the Colony of Kenya, Protectorate of East Africa, Uganda and Zaninbar, and.

(c) By removing the racial bar which at present exists in the way of Indian Civil Servants being appointed and promoted to Officer grade.

Failing which within a reasonable time this Congress resolves that it has no alternative left to it but to advise and adopt such measures of peaceful and effective political weapons in self-defence such as non-co-operation as a remedy to achieve the objects specified above by stages that should be decided under the advices and guidance of distinguished Indian leaders who should be invited here specially for this purpose at an extraordinary session of the Congress to be convened specially for this purpose.

FRONTIER NEWS

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13.

All is quite in the frontier with the exception of raiding by the hostile Wazir and Mashud gangs in Waziristan and *Inter alia* fighting in Swat.

The departure for England of His Excellency Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan Afghan Minister and the expected arrival in Peshawar *en route* to Kabul of the British Minister and his staff have aroused a keen interest. Increasingly keen interest is being taken all along the frontier in the approaching visit to Peshawar of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MOPLAH REBELLION.

INDIANS IN STORES DEPT.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

At question time, replying to several questions standing in the name of Mr. Schamnad, the Moplah member, regarding the Moplah rebellion, Sir William Vincent, said: The Collector reports that North Malabar and the other Taluks of the south cannot be described as loyal and ready to help. Part of the Ponnani Taluk is in an active state of rebellion and until quite recently there were a large number of dacoities and many liquor shops were burnt. These outrages were perpetrated in the name of the Khilafat. In Calicut Taluk, there were many dacoities and some murders and some notorious leaders were arrested in that Taluk. The Collector reports that he has had no assistance from any Mafilla, except in a very few instances, in the apprehension of rebel fugitives in Calicut and the northern Taluks. With very few exceptions the Mappilla population is in sympathy with the rebels. The Ponnani river is as much affected by the rebellion as Ernad Taluk. The middle part of Ponnani Taluk has also been much disturbed. In the southern part of the Taluk conditions are not so bad. In a few Ansams in the south east of the Calicut Taluk, there have been a number of dacoities, the rest of the district is passive. The gentleman named and a few others have certainly done what they could to help Government and they as well as loyal Mappilla gentlemen of Calicut are generally regarded as "Kaffirs" on account of their attitude towards the rebellion, a fact which shows that the general sympathy of the Mapillas is with the rebellion. Government do not consider that the *communiques* issued by them are calculated to create the impression suggested, but as explained above, nearly the whole Mapilla community is or was till recently in sympathy with the rebels.

THE MOSQUE INCIDENT.

There are three mosques in Tirurangadi, only one of these was visited by the Police on the morning of the 20th August. It was not surrounded at any time. Houses were searched in its vicinity and the mosque itself was searched for arms by Mapilla Police Officers who respected its sacred character. The suggestion that the troops fired on the mob, when some of the mob were sitting in compliance with an order, is altogether untrue. The form taken by this atrocious rumour, when first started, was that orders were given by Mr. Thomas, the Collector, and Mr. Hitchcock, of the Indian Police. The rumour was started when it was believed that those two officers were dead and would be unable to deny it. It was first alleged that the firing, without warning, took place at the Court House and later when it was known that the two officers in question were still alive, the scene was changed and the lie was fathered on the two officers who were actually killed.

INDIANS IN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Babu K. C. Neogy asked "Will Government be pleased to state the number of appointments that have been created up till now in the Stores Department, which carry an initial salary of Rs. 500 and above per month and how many of them have been given to Indians?"

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, replying, said:—"The creation of the Indian Stores Department has not yet proceeded very far The position is that with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India have created three temporary posts. They have appointed a Chief Controller of Stores, whose duty it is to advise the Government of India on the main lines of policy to be adopted and to work out a scheme of organization. They have also appointed a Chief Inspector and a Director of Purchases and Intelligence to organise the Department on the Inspection and Purchasing respectively. The only Purchasing Branch actually in existence is that of Textiles which was transferred as a going concern from the Controller of Surplus Stores. The Director of Purchasing and Intelligence is in charge of this Branch and is assisted by a fourth officer, who holds an existing appointment under the Government of India and who has been transferred for purposes of administrative convenience to work under the Chief Controller of Stores. None of the above officers are Indians.

The following reply to Mr. Mahmoodschamnad's question, regarding the looting and murder of Indian pilgrims on their way to Medina, was laid on the table. The Reports have been received that a number of pilgrims to Medina were looted and robbed by Bedouins during the pilgrimage of 1921. Indian pilgrims were not specially molested and there is no specific report to hand of any Indian pilgrims being killed.

WORKERS SENTENCED IN HOSHANGABAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

HOSHANGABAD, Feb. 13.

Mr. Arjun Sing a President of the Congress Committee, and four volunteers were each sentenced on the 11th Feb. to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 50 or in default one month more imprisonment for speeches delivered before the jail by Mr. Arjun Singh and others Foreign clothes were also burnt before the jail.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Lady Reading' Women of India Fund.—(A. P.).

The Prince of Wales arrives at Delhi on the 14th instant.

EXCISE SALES IN RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

NO BIDDERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Ftb. 10.

There were auction sale of liquor opium etc. for Rawalpindi District. As Non-Cooperators had taken word from the Contractors that they would not bid for any contract for the New Year no man came forward to bid in the villages of Gujarkhan, Syed, Kalar, Kahuta, Mandra, and Kori, though there were police-guards standing from 8 a.m.

The people of the above villages are trying their utmost to educate their children and are spending more money on this that any other district. At present, they are inspite.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI

ARRIVES AT GORAKHPUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

BASTI, Feb. 12.

Maulana Azad Sobhani Sahib reached here from Gorakhpur to-day. He will make enquiries about disturbances at Khalilabad, in Basti District, and will handle the situation.

REPRESSION IN AGRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 10.

The beauracracy in Agra has lost its head at the time when the Prince of Wales is about to visit this place. Mr. Yaqubali Khan and Mr. Bisheshwar Dayal Chaturvedi, Vice-President and Secretary, respectively, Congress Committee, Agra, were summoned to attend the Court on December 12, 1921, under section 17 Cr. Tmendment Act. Their cases were postponed several times and the former has been arrested to-day under the same section and has been sent to jail. The Sub-Inspector Chhatta Ward, spoke to Mr. Bisheshwar Dayal Chaturvedi that warrant for him as well had been issued and he is expecting his arrest every moment. Mr. Yaqubali Khan, much against his will was taken outin procession with the Presidents, and Secretaries of the Congress and Khilafat Committees with some two thousand people. There is a great sensation in the city.

Mr. Narayan Datt was arrested under section 506 Penal Code, but acquitted as no evidence was forthcoming. Mr. Ram Narain has also been arrested and sent to jail. He was released only nine days ago.

EDUCATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

The following resolution will be moved by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C., in the forthcoming meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor assisted by his Ministers to appoint a Committee consisting of non-officials and officials with a non-official majority, for the purpose of reporting on the facilities at present existing for the education, apart from compulsion, of the illiterate adult population especially of the working classes and to advise measures to be adopted by Government, Municipalities and Local Boards to increase those facilities to remove the evil of illiteracy and ignorance."

POPE'S CORONATION.

DESCRIPTION OF SOLEMN CEREMONY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb 13.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 14.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The solemn ceremony of the Coronation of the Pope was held in St. Peter's this morning. The Basilica was crowded with many thousands of guests including the members of the Pope's family, diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See and the representative of the Order of Malta. The Pope, borne on the Sedia Gestatoria and preceded by the College of Cardinals and Prelates attached to the Pontifical Court, entered St. Peters' at nine o'clock The Pontifical mass was then chanted after which Cardinal Lega, as the first Cardinal Deacon, placed the tiara on the Holy Father's head. The Pope then gave a benediction to those present and proceeded to the balcony outside the Basilica and blessed the enormous crowd in the Square which enthusiastically acclaimed him while the troops stood at salute.

ITALIAN GOVT. AND HOLY SEE.

"NEW STEP IN RELATIONS"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 14.

Rome.—The events at the coronation of the Pope are regarded as marking a new step in the relations between the Church and the Italian Government. It was the first time since the Papacy's loss of temporal power that Saint Peter's Square was filled with a crowd estimated to number nearly two-hundred thousand and the first time since 1870 that bugles of the Italian army heralded the Pontiff's appearance.

Rao Bahadur Mr. Rele, Honorary Magistrate, Poona, began hearing of the Manjeri Dacoity case. After the Patel had been examined other witnesses gave their evidence. Sub-Inspector Kunte prosecuted the case. The accused were undefended. Charges were framed under Sections 395, 397 and 398, I. P. C.—(A. P.).

"THE TURKISH SORE."

NEED FOR CONCILIATION.

SO-CALLED ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Sir J. D. Rees has written the following letter to the London "Times" of January 3:—

Sir,—Without discussing the merits of our policy in Egypt, it may be admitted, with Sir Valentine Chirol, that our present antagonism, whether or not inevitable, against Islamic National pretensions in that country does not help us to retain, if we still possess, the loyalty of the Indian Mahomedan. It does not concern me for the moment to consider how far repression in one is compatible with concession in another quarter, but there can be no doubt as to the urgent necessity for dispelling the natural feeling on the part of 70,000,000 Mahomedan fellow-subjects that we, as a nation, sympathize with "Parthians, Medes, Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia, strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes," but are unfriendly towards the Ottomans, with an unfriendliness surviving the war strain and surpassing that displayed towards our other, already old, enemies.

The Armenians and their friends are in no small degree responsible for this unfortunate attitude. Every member of this often totally destroyed, but still surviving and highly vocal, little nation who has been slain in a war for joining us in which against their rulers the Turkey they expressly claim credit, is accounted as one "massacred" like a martyr, unlike a Turk, who is only "killed" like the lower animals. So blind is the partisanship of the Christian against the Mahomedan that our gallant allies the French are openly accused of being less humane than ourselves, of forsaking the Christians of Cilicia and turning a deaf ear to the cries of the Armenians, "the subjects of the oppressions that are done under the sun, who are oppressed, and have no comforter." Now the French are as humane as ourselves, but, as a practical and logical people, they are less humanitarian.

The Armenians have, no doubt, upon occasion been oppressed, but as one who was in Constantinople shortly after the chief "massacre" of Abdul Hamid's reign, I cannot but note that sympathy with their oppressions is always in inverse ratio with proximity to themselves. No one palliates oppression. There are, however, to this question, as to all others, two sides, and Turk and Armenian got along pretty well together before the professional humanitarian anti-Mahomedan associations and societies appeared upon the scene, since which persistent anti-Turkish intrigue has been a perpetual factor in the situation. Not only do we treat the Armenian question as having only one side, but we help to establish the Greeks, who are at least as guilty of atrocities as the Turks, in the chief Turkish seaport of Asia Minor, and though atrocities are eaily faked and habitually exaggerated on both sides, we reserve our sympathies for our fellow-Christians. Every Mahomedan in the world, Shiah hardly less than Sunni, is proud of the position of the Sultan an the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and the Caliphate agitation has been proved to demonstration to be the cause of the Moplah disturbances in Malabar, to which, however, as a purely local outbreak among notorious anti-Hindu fanatics, too much importance should not be attached. The seriousness of this little rebellion lies in its relation to the general discontent among Mahomedans with the attitude of the Allies towards Turkey.

The Aga Khan may, *pace* Sir Valentine Chirol, be safely taken as the best witness from India on this subject, and he has spoken with no uncertain voice. Like Mr. Ameer Ali and Sir Theodore Morison, I am, as one with some experience of Mahomedans, their religion, their languages, and their mentality, convinced that a just and generous peace with Turkey, forced into war against us by non-Turkish leaders, is required to allay excitement and discontent among the proud and high-spirited adherents to Islam, who were until recent days our strongest supporters in the East. Every anti-Mahomedan act or sepech in London or Geneva plays straight into the hands of our enemies all over the world, and especialy in our Indian Empire.

REPRESSION IN MADRAS.

LEADER AND VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Madras, was under dated February 4:—Of the 20 volunteers arrested yesterday at the Abkari Sales, one was charged, one was sentenced to one month imprisonment, two to 14 days and ten were fined Rs. 50 each and in default to undergo one week's imprisonment under Section 188. All were remanded to jail. The case of six others was adjourned to to-morrow.

Mr. Kaleswar Rao of Bezwada, with two others is arrested this morning under Section 107 for preaching suspension of payment of Municipal Taxes till the Municipal elections are not held. Great sensation prevails. People are determined to carry on the fight. The trial of Dr. Rajan and others is postponed.

The Deputy Magistrate of Cocanada delivered judgment in the Rajahmundry leaders' case. All the accused were convicted. Barrister Swami, Municipal Chairman, Mr. Sapprapu Appalaswami, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Bhamidipati Satyanarayana, Secretary. Rajahmundry Taluk Congress Committee, Ramachandra Murti, Captain, Volunteer Corps and Mr. Bethina Veeranna, an influential man of Katheru, sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 each in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. All refused to pay fine and were imprisoned. Dr. Gurumurti, President of the Rajamundry Taluk Congress Committee and Secretary of the

TUITION IN DENTISTRY.

Owing to numerous requests by young Indian gentlemen for practical training in Dentistry, it has been decided to give a course of lectures and practical demonstrations during the ensuing summer months. It is intended that the course shall begin in April and extend until October. Modern Dentistry in all its branches will be dealt with, and a fully equipped workshop and surgery will be at the disposal of students.

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WHEN STOMACH CRIES OUT IN PAIN.

[illegible] that harsh acids are attacking delicate lining, so making normal, [illegible] impossibility. Stop the [illegible] by taking a little [illegible] so quick [illegible] pears within [illegible] operation! It [illegible] up how many things you [illegible] Sursated Magnesia is [illegible] must do you good, [illegible] with the cause of the disorder. [illegible] Bisurated Magnesia from any [illegible] take as directed there [illegible] soon be able once [illegible] things of the table [illegible] follow. For your [illegible] trade [illegible] on the wrapper; [illegible] when [illegible] and this word "BISMAG" Magnesia [illegible] ensure [illegible]

Andhra [illegible] Volunteer Board sentenced to [illegible] rigorous imprisonment and [illegible] Rs. 100, in default one month more rigorous imprisonment. He refused to pay fine [illegible] committed to the Madras penitentiary.

NEW MEMBER OF BOMBAY COUNCIL

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of February 13th contains the following notification:—

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. James Campbell Ker, I.C.S., being an official, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. P. B. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

"PAIN GIVETH MEN DEEPER PATRIOTISM."

MRS. NAIDU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 12.

The following is a brief summary of the Presidential address delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the First Karnatak Provincial Conference held at Mangalore:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who on stepping into the rostrum was accorded a tremendous ovation delivered her presidential address extempore. She was at her best throughout and was frequently cheered. She referred to the impending struggle at Bardoli and said "Even now as I am speaking to you to-day in your sacred city who knows what is happening in that far off little Taluka of Bardoli where the great deliverer of Indian people is preparing his handful of soldiers for battle of Indian freedom." Continuing she said that she had presided at many assemblies but she felt overburdened on this occasion with honour of guiding the deliberations of a whole province on the very threshhold of great events. She said "Well might you look with pride in to the imprisonment of Mr. Gangadhararao Deshpande and say that if the Punjab has given its lion and Bengal its tiger you have given your noblehearted your fearless and brave eagle the *Garduda* of Karnatac so that you have your contribution in to the national life of India. If Jallianwalla has washed out blood of martyrs by ancient feuds of all conflicting interests in the Punjab, if Malabar to-day is soddened and stained with blood of helpless men and women, Hindus and Mussulmans, you too can turn with pride to tragedies of Dharwar where too people of your kith and kin have made red the fields of Karnatak. You have not lagged behind either in facing danger or in making your sacrifice."

SWARAJ—ONLY THROUGH SUFFERINGS.

Proceeding she asked what Swaraj meant to them and how they were to achieve it. Mahatma Gandhi in his marvellous speech at Ahmedabad had foreshadowed in his inimitable style and prophetic vision what Swaraj meant for the people of India not that pale respectable Swaraj which only ten years nay five years ago was the dream of their hearts. Gone was all their desire for colonial self-government with India as an equal partner in the British Empire. To-day pain had given them a deeper patriotism, suffering had brought them a wider vision and sacrifice was their arm for greater endurance and freedom called to them with its insistent, relentless and invincible note saying 'follow' 'follow' 'follow.' But those that followed freedom had to pay the price that free—"Are we or are we not prepared to pay that price. What was that price they had to pay." To-day the only thing to consider was whether the country was ready to buy freedom for its posterity by all sacrifices demanded of the present generation. "Why not be under our tutelage and let us teach you how to administer your own country and let us abdicate stage by stage our power into your hands?" That was insidious voice that had betrayed many of their finest men into illusion that they were being taught the lesson of freedom, but freedom was not taught by another. It has to spring from within. It was immoral for one nation to rule over another. (Applause).

MAHATMA'S NOBLE MISSION.

Therefore what had Mahatma Gandhi done that he was called the archcriminal? He had said in India what every revered patriot had said in those countries that fought for freedom with England as its ally. Mazzini's Italy, Garibaldi's Italy did they not sing in Italy what Gandhi's India is saying to-day. Did not Swinburne write his songs before sunrise to help Italians to be free from Austrian yoke. Where was the crime she asked when Gandhi's India says "We require freedom. We shall be free" Mahatma Gandhi is not going to win for us not by force—but through suffering—not by the bloody methods of the west—but by the devoted sufferings of a dedicated nation.

VOLUNTEER'S PLEDGE.

Mrs. Naidu next referred to the pledge that volunteers are required to sign. She regarded that pledge as a good compendium of education for a citizen of free India. He who interpreted it aright and mastered the text and spirit of that pledge would become in himself free. After briefly and succinctly reviewing the essentials of that great pledge Mrs. Naidu dealt with the Swadeshi aspect of the Congress resolution round which the frightened immagination of England and Indian bureaucracy had woven such tragic webs and urged everyone to use only handspun and handwomen clothes so that their poverty stricken and starving millions might be fed and that the honour of their women might not be taken to the market places of the world. She addressed a special appeal to the ladies present to use Khaddar clothes only. Another point on which Mrs. Naidu made an impassioned appeal was concerning the removal of untouchability. She asked how India could be free if one-fifth of her humanity was penalized within her frontiers and boundaries. The supreme lesson they had learnt was to be non-violent in word, thought and deed. That was their priceless contribution to the new world, a lesson in loving tolerance that made no barriers between man and man caste and caste, creed and creed.

She referred to the problem of Brahmin versus Non-Brahmin. She felt that until their domestic problem was solved they could not hope to attain Swaraj. Brahmin and Non-Brahmin had alike the right of citizenship. It was a great Non-Brahmin who was leading them to triumph. (Cheers.) He was a Kshatriya by courage and Brahman by spirituality though a Vaishya by birth and a Sudra by the humility of his services. (Cheers). Mrs. Naidu then touched on the differences between lingayats and orthodox Hindus. She pleaded for removal of distrust and suspicion between them.

Dealing next with the abortive move to bring about a round table conference Mrs. Naidu declared amidst prolonged cheers that though Mahatma Gandhi as the accredited and acclaimed leader of the Congress of Hindus and Mussalmans had given every opportunity to the Viceroy to come forward with his embassy of conciliation the Viceroy had banged the door of conciliation between the people and the bureaucratic government.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Mrs. Naidu in concluding her address conveyed the following as her message to the Karnatak—that mass civil disobedience should remain in abeyance for the present till they had learnt to be perfect experts in the lesson of breaking down barriers between classes, in building up national unity and clothing themselves entirely in handspun and handwoven clothes. These were the conditions on satisfying which they might think of inaugurating mass civil disobedience. She referred to the tragic circumstance at Gorakhpur where a handful of traitors had stained the honor of non-co-operation and its followers and condemned the outbreak there in no uncertain language. Before resuming her seat Mrs. Naidu briefly explained in Urdu the substance of her speech for the benefit of the Mussulman and non-Kanarese knowing portion of the audience. Mr. J. M. Deshpande, Editor, "Karnatak Vaibhav," Bijapur then gave a free translation of the presidential address in lucid Kanarese which was much appreciated.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Indian Association has issued a lengthy manifesto on Civil Disobedience. It says that in dealing with the question, it is necessary to ponder over the significance of Mr. Gandhi's definition of Civil Disobedience and its interpretation by his accredited lieutenant, Mr. Deep Narayan Singh and to consider the terrible consequences which must follow if they are given effect to. In one word, the machinery of administration will be brought to a standstill leading to chaos and anarchy. One of the gravest features of the situation is that Mr. Gandhi has made use of the Congress, which he captured, for the purpose of his political activities. The creed of the Congress adopted in 1920 represents a fundamental departure from the creed as fixed in 1907. Now the creed discarded the British connection and constitutional procedure as the only method for the attainment of responsible Government. Further a resolution was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee in 1921, laying down unconstitutional and revolutionary principle with regard to appealing to soldiers and civilians to sever their connection with the Government.

GRAVE ISSUE.

The issue before the people of India is grave and they have to determine whether, in their onward march for Swaraj, they will follow the traditions of evolution or those of revolution with all their serious menace to society and mankind. The spirit of intolerance which has been a marked feature since the inauguration of Non-Cooperation movement has manifested itself in various dire forms including the disruption of society, infliction of atorcious physical humiliation on the innocent and relaxation of the discipline of students and youngmen. The notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act in their genesis must be traced to the activities of the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement. The whole course of the movement has been marked by rowdyism, violence and atrocities. The outstanding fact remains that in no case Mr. Gandhi has effectively condemned outrage or taken measures to prevent their recurrence. The opportunity for a settlement was offered to him by the Viceroy, but he rejected the offer. The result has been that the country has witnessed scenes of violence and outrage, followed by the Government measures which patriotic Indians must deplore. Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy, which is in the nature of an ultimatum, deserves the strongest condemnation. The issues before the country are grave and the manifesto calls upon Indians definitely to range themselves on the side of public peace and tranquility and to tell Mr. Gandhi, firmly and clearly, that the better mind of India will no longer tolerate activities which have been fraught with mischief in present and which must spell ruin and disaster for future.

A FRIEND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would draw the attention of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkdas towards the case of Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was deported from India in April 1919 under the "Defence of India Act." As far as I know the said act must cease to exist immediately after the expiry of six months after the "Armistic." Will Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas explain why Mr. Horniman is not allowed to come to India? For Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkads was not only one of the leaders of Bombay but also a great friend of Mr. Horniman.—Yours, etc.

RAMNIK M VYAS.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 31.

SIR H. WADYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— Some of the Anglo-Indian papers are vehemently attacking Sir H. S. Wadia because he said in plain words that law and order were the tyrant's plea. They are calling him age-worn, weak etc. Now suppose, Sir H. Wadia had said that repression was and effective, then the Anglo-Indian Press would have showered upon him their blessings and said further that he was a natural politician of wide experience on account of his age.—Yours, etc.

P. ARDESHIR.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

DRAGOONING OF EGYPT.

ADDING FOLLY TO FOLLY.

The "New Statesman" has the following leading article on the subject of the recent developments regarding Egypt:—

The struggle in Egypt has opened "according to plan." The plan on the Egyptian side is one which a desperate and determined people has adopted as the only alternative to degradation and tyranny. On our side it is a wanton trick worthy of a pack of naughty children. As we predicted, Egypt is preparing to resist us by every means in her power. We are faced, in Cairo and Alexandria and in a number of provincial towns, with strikes, boycotts and sabotage. Teachers and students, lawyers and doctors, civil servants, workmen and fellaheen are making their protest. Passive resistance easily develops into active revolt, and there have been street barricades, assaults and assasinations. The British authorities counter with all the rigours of martial law, the suppression of newspapers, the arrest and internment of popular leaders. Armoured cars patrol streets, machine guns and aeroplanes are being hurried to Upper Egypt, naval forces are prepared for sea and river service. This is the beginning. Presently, no doubt, there will be outrages, followed by the policy of "reprisals" with which we have been familiarised nearer home. And in the end we shall see the British Government realising facts, "shaking murder by hand" and claiming credit for the settlement of a war deliberately provoked by its own insensate folly. It is still possible to avert the calamity of the second stage, with its waste of life and money, its crop of hatred and its certain damage to the honour and the material interests of this country. But if that is to be done, the British people must read deeper than the headlines in the Press. They must study the temper of Egypt and the policy of those evil counsellors who are pushing them down this dangerous path.

HASTY WAR MEASURES.

For more than a generation we have had an "Egyptian problem." We were always hoping to solve it, but as it became steadily more complicated, its solution seemed, if it was not in reality, less pressing. When the war brought Turkey into the field against us, there were fresh difficulties, which were met by hasty and drastic devices—by the devices, in fact, of cutting Egypt loose from Turkish suzerainty, making her a protectorate of our own and imposing military law. By these measures we were enabled to put the problem temporarily on the shelf. But at the end of the war it obtruded itself once more, and it was now no longer the old problem, but a new one. The Egypt of 1919 was not the Egypt of 1914. The influences which had turned half the world upside down and affected her also. She had learned some lessons; she had acquired new ideas; she had hopes and promises—or half-promises—on which she reckoned with confidence. What had been a national party in the good old days was now developing into a national movement. It only remained for the British Government to thwart it, in order to make it solid and complete. That the British Government did in an incredibly light-hearted fashion, and we are confronted to-day by a nation clamarous in its demands and unanimous in its resolve.

DIVIDE ET IMPERIA

But the Birtish Government and those who support its policy add a present folly to their past folly, for they do not even now recognise what they have done. Despite all the warnings of the last 3 years, despite the facts before their eyes, they persist in dividing the Egyptians into categories of sheep and goats, and deluding themselves with the notion of gaining the favour of the "moderates" by crushing the "extremists." Two years ago—even a year ago—there was some sense in this differentiation. There was a left wing of the Zaghlulists which would be content with nothing short of driving the English into the sea. There was a large section, represented by men like Adly and Rushdi, who were ready to come to terms that would give the substance of what they wanted both to the Egyptian and the British people. And between the two was a huge mass—including, we do not doubt, Zaghlul Pasha himself—who would have accepted a settlement honestly and tactfully arrived at on the basis of the Milner recommendations. But the British Cabinet has closed the Egyptian ranks. Adly and his delegation were brought to London and fooled. Adly has returned to Egypt and resigned. There is no Egyptian Government in Cairo; there are no "moderates" in Egypt to applaud Lord Allenby's mailed fist or the mockery of freedom which Lord Curzon offers if Egypt will be of good behaviour. We are diverted—and we imagine that Downing Street is diverted too—by the naive complaints of Coalition leader, writers that the "moderates" "have caused to work with us." The Cabinet knew long ago that their terms would not be accepted. Some of them, at least, did not care whether they were accepted or not. That, in our opinion, is the most serious feature of the whole affair.

EGYPT IS HOMOGENEOUS.

The trouble in Egypt is not merely a disagreeable incident like an enlarged North-West Frontier affair. It is not an embarrassing opposition such as we are faced with in India, to honestly conceived measures of reform which have the support of a great mass of Indian opinion. We can assert our belief that we are substantially right in India and that Mr. Gandhi is substantially wrong. We cannot without utter hypocrisy, make any such assertion about our policy and Zaghlul's and Adly's in Egypt. Egypt is a nation, united and remarkably homogeneous; the fellaheen may be illeterate and ignorant, but that does not entitle us to pretend that they do not know what they mean, or mean what they say, when they demand independence. Egypt, moreover, has had again and again from us during the last thirty years explicit promises of freedom. Egypt has never been a part of the British Empire. And for these reasons, amongst others, Egypt is now a test case for the British people. Those who refuse Egypt her freedom are not only doing a wrong to this country and to the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Commonwealth of Nations is a new name for the British Empire. But it is also a new thing: it expresses an ideal a contribution of the English race to the civilisation of the world. It is necessary, and it is legitimate, that the British Commonwealth of Nations should forget much of its ignoble imperial past. It is impossible, if it is to live, that it should forget the fundamental principles on which it is based. Freedom and consent are among those principles; force is not. It is a voluntary union of free peoples which has emerged from the Empire; is still has clinging to its shirts unfree peoples whom its aim must be to make free partners. Ireland has been brought into this partnership; the tremendous experiment will be made of bringing in the Asiatic races of India. But what has Egypt to do with this it will be asked if Egypt is outside the British Empire? The answer is that Egypt could and should be brought into partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth—not, of course, with the exact status of the self-governing Dominions, but with a properly defined status of her own—the status, if you will, of an ally voluntarily accepting certain privileges and certain duties. That, as we understand it, would be the practical effect of our granting the Egyptian demands for independence, subject to the safeguards, which we require and they have always been willing to admit, for our legitimate interests. But this is not the policy of the section that dominates the British Government. The policy of these men is to force an unwilling Egypt under British tutelage. It is, in a word, to revert to the old idea of empire; it involves, as we see, what the empire building of our grandfathers generally involved—violence and fraud, and an amount of hypocrisy, to boot, which they were not called upon to display.

THE USUAL EXCUSES.

There are two main arguments used in defence of this policy. The first is the necessity of keeping a hold on Egypt for the security of our imperial communications and commercial interests. We have again pointed out the hollowness of this. It is not necessary that we should spread troops all over the country in order to safeguard our communication; forces based on the Canal would serve our purpose amply and, in the unlikely event of Egypt falling into internal anarchy, we could operate from there without any real difficulty. For the rest the civil controls suggested in the Milner Report give us all, if not more than all the protection required in non-military affairs. Neither we nor other European States need what the Curzon Draft Treaty seeks to impose. The second excuse, which is, of course, mixed up to some extent with the first, is that Egyptians are not fit for self-Government. We shall not argue out this question; it was dealt with sufficiently by Lord Milner and his colleagues, and in any case ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who make the statement do not know what they mean by it. It is no doubt natural for Englishmen to think that they can govern other peoples—and especially Oriental peoples—better than those peoples can govern themselves. But not even Englishmen can govern another race against its will, save in one way—but the sword. That is the way that our militarists have chosen for us in Egypt. It is a form of Government which we suppose will be congenial to professional soldiers and that type of administrator which regards "niggers" as designed by Almighty God to conduct themselves lowly and reverently towards white, men. We do not think it will commend itself for long to the taxpayers of this country who have to foot the bill, to the merchants who trade with Egypt, or to any intelligent man who sees its inevitable reactions in India and the Middle East. We believe, in short, that the policy which is being put into force to-day in Egypt is not only a betrayal of a long series of pledges not only offensive to the liberal sentiments of the British people, but is utterly stupid. The risks that we should take in conceding to Egypt that independence that she asks for, with the safeguards for ourselves and others that she would give, are but slight. The risk of our not being able to rule Egypt by brute force is not a risk at all—it is a certainty. It is to make such a Pyrrhic triumph for the bullies of the Coalition Cabinet that we are asked to dragoon Egypt as we dragooned Ireland, to drain our purse and trail British honour in the mud.

THE HAND OF ESAU.

We had hoped that Mr. Lloyd George would before this have acknowledged the blunder that has been made. We are still not without hope, for we observe some straws in his newspaper wind. The "Daily Chronicle," while it still talks smugly about the necessity of forming a Moderate Party to support the British Government, has got so far as to say that with "a policy on which they can stand," we ought to provide our Moderate Party and that "an Egyptian Government must be formed with a programme that has an appeal to the people." This is not a welcome recognition of the character of the present policy, in which the hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Pecksniff. We ask nothing better—and Adly Pasha will ask nothing better—than a policy on which any reputable Egyptian Government can stand with a programme "that has an appeal to the people."

Crime in the Punjab during the year 1921 showed the figures higher than in any of the past ten years with the exception of 1913. The increase was greatest in the Central range where the total was greater by 4,296 than in the preceding year.—(A. P.).

Mr. Manilal Kothari addressed a meeting of railwaymen at Abu Road on Friday night. He exhorted them to serve with strict sense of honesty and discipline in the interest of railway administration and public, and at the same time assured their legitimate rights for better treatment, more wages and general necessary improvement in the condition of service.

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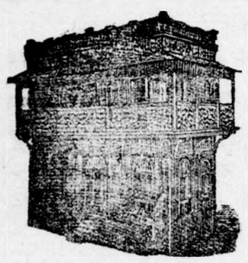

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TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

VISVESVARYA COMMITTEE'S INTERIM REPORT.

The Technical and Industrial Education Committee appointed in February, 1921 by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) with instructions to enquire into the present equipment of the Bombay Presidency respecting technical and industrial education and to draw up a comprehensive scheme to meet its future needs, has issued an interim report. This report, says the official forwarding letter, was published before as the final report was soon expected. As however, unauthorised references to it have appeared in some newspapers and the final report is not ready the interim report is now issue appeared lication. One rather remarkable feature of the report is that it is signed without reservation by Sir M. Visveswaraya, chairman, and all the other five Indian members of the Committee, whereas all the 10 European members have signed it subject to views expressed in an appended supplementary report.

The following are the main proposals made in the Interim Report.

INSTITUTIONS OF UNIVERSITY GRADE.

For the highest class of training in Civil Engineering we recommend that the present College of Engineering in Poona should be enlarged and improved so as to accommodate at least 300 students and allow of an immediate increase in yearly admissions from 60 to 100.

We recommend the starting of a new College of Technology in the vicinity of industries in the City of Bombay to give instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering and technology. With a view to reducing the expense we are also submitting an alternative proposal for the amalgamation of the Royal Institute of Science, which has not yet commenced working, with the proposed College of Technology.

We consider that adequate provision should be made for research in the new college by necessary equipment, by the appointment of separate professors for the purpose and by instituting liberal scholarships to attract students of talent for the post-graduate courses. A sufficient number of scholorships should be awarded to picked University graduates to study advanced courses of engineering and technology in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries.

The Research Bureau when fully developed should keep in touch with similar institutions in all parts of the world and constitute a clearing house for industrial problems.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.

The object of these institutes is to give the highest practical training in mechanical and electrical engineering and technology without demanding from the students knowledge of theory of a high standard. This class of instruction will be much in demand by candidates who have either no special attitude for theoretical studies or who have had no opportunities for such studies in early life though possessing practical ability and executive talent of a high order.

It is proposed to help the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to raise that institution to a higher standard and to increase the present accommodation from 300 to 600 students.

We consider that classes or courses should be opened in connection with the Engineering School in Karachi to provide education of the technical institute grade to students in Sind.

The subjects taught will be the same as in colleges of the University grade, but the standard of general culture, mathematics and science required will be much lower. The highest practical training possible will be given compatible with the comparatively lower general culture and equipment of the students.

EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION STATIONS.

We also recommend that 2 or 3 experimental and demonstration stations may be started in the selected centres in close association with technical and industrial schools of, or above, the middle grade. These institutions should carry on actual manufacture and demonstration in some half a dozen industries in each centre, so that manufacturers may go to them to learn the latest methods and processes of manufacture and the students to receive a short intensive course of training in any particular industry for which may desire to kualify themselves.

MIDDLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The object of these schools is to give the training they need to persons who intend to manage and administer minor industries or to qualify as assistant foremen or hold subordinate technical positions in organised industries. In addition to these, teachers for schools of the lower grades and Supplementary Co[illegible]l be also trained at these institutions. Special courses being added to the curricula as required.

Middle Industrial Schools may be established in cities and headquarter towns of districts and may be called City or District Industrial Schools as distinguished from Town or Taluka Schools, which will be industrial schools of tht lower grade.

It would be desirable to have one such school for every district, but from considerations of expense we have decided to recommend for the present the est blishment of 12 schools only, each capable of accommodating about 250 pupils. Some of these schools will be located in industrial centres, and others distributed regionally in proportion to population.

In Industrial Schools of both grades, instruction and training will be given, in addition to general subjects such as languages, mathematics and science, in mechanics, mechanical drawing, smithy, fitter's work, carpentry, in special trades such as tailoring, furniture making, protography, printing, both and shoe making, etc.; and in manufacturing industries such as metal work, weaving, dyeing, pottery, painting and designing, building design and construction.

LOWER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

An in the case of middle schools, these schools may also be of two varieties, namely, (1) technical schools and (2) special industrial schools. For organised industries, instruction will be usually given in Apprentice Schools. The boys who enter these schools should be at least 14 years of age and should have passed the Primary IV Standard. For boys who have passed the Primary IV Standard but have not attained 14 years, the course given will be pre-vocational.

It is proposed to start 100 schools of this class at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSES.

Supplementary classes or courses may be associated with any existing educational institution, preferably one giving instruction in technical or industrial subjects. These courses should be associated with Colleges, Technical Institutes and Middle Industrial Schools so that persons engaged in practical pursuits may be enabled to go through short intensive courses of training in the trade or occupation in which they are interested. The bulk of the supplementary classes should be associated with Lower Industrial Schools and primary or elementary grade schools maintained by the Department of Education. Supplementary classes started with the last-mentioned lower grade schools will include short courses in (1) correspondence and book-keeping, business discipline and training in good workmanship; (2) knowledge of tools, simple machines and labour saving appliances commonly required in agriculture and industries; (3) training in specific occupations and crafts; and (4) instruction in selected cottage industries.

It is proposed to provide training by means of these classes (or schools) for 7,000 persons in urban areas and 10,000 in rural areas at a combined outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs.

GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Women who desire to graduate in Technoegical courses of the University grade will be required to obtain their training in Colleges alongside with men. It is proposed to start a Technical High School for women in Bombay, three Middle Schools for girls and women in three selected centres and a dozen schools of the lower grade distributed over the Presidency.

The most elementary need of the day is to give opportunities to adult women of the lower middle and poorer classes to equip themselves with a knowledge of some industry or occupation to enable them to obtain skilled employment and higher wages. This education has to be given in short courses and where possible by the co-operative method.

The subjects which will naturally figure most prominently in the curricula of all grades of education for girls and women are home economics and the arts and crafts associated with home work.

The number for whom provision is made in regular schools is about 2,000 and in supplementary classes 7,000, and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 3.25 and Rs. 2,75 lakhs, respectively.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure under technical and industrial education in 1919-1920 was Rs. 6,70,000, the shares from Provincial revenues being Rs. 4,70,000. The additional expenditure now recommended is approximately Rs. 27 lakhs in 3 years and 41 lakhs in five to ten years from date and the totals will be Rs. 34 and 48 lakhs, respectively.

If Local Boards, Municipalities, manufacturers' associations and philanthropic public bodies and individuals shoulder their share of the burden, the actual inclusive cost to Government at the end of 10 years will be roughly two-thirds of the above total expenditure, or Rs. 32 lakhs only.

The capital outlay required for buildings and equipment will be roughly Rs. 98 lakhs.

As the outlay cannot be postponed or spread over a long period without detriment to the progress of the scheme, we recommend that, in the event of other sources failing, it should be met from a Provincial loan repayable in 30 years, provision being made to the necessary extent from current revenues for meeting the charge on interest and sinking fund. We understand that a similar development loan is being floated by the Government of the United Provinces.

We are of opinion that Government should ordinarily be prepared to maintain all institutions of and above the grade of Middle Industrial Schools from Provincial revenues and that for institutions and courses of lower grades, Municipalities and Local Boards should bear part of the cost. If public bodies or philanthropic citizens come forward to start institutions of this class, Government should ordinarily provide half the cost, both capital and recurring.

In order to make an effective beginning, Government would do well to incur all the expenditure, even on schools of the lower grades, from Provincial funds until the public realise the importance and advantages of the new system of education. Later on, the grants may be gradually reduced to one-half in the case of Municipalities and to three-fourths in the case of Local Board areas. Schools and classes may be allowed to be started at once on obtaining an assurance that the local bodies concerned are willing to pay their share in three to five years' time.

A Programme and an Industrial Education Act.—In order that the spread of this class of education may not be interrupted for want of money or accidental circumstances in any particular year, we consider that a policy and programme should be laid down for 10 years in advance. Provision should be made for the requisite expenditure for that period and a minimum amount fixed, below which the actual expenditure should not be allowed to fall in any year of the decennium.

We are also of opinion that the more important recommendations in our scheme including the ten-year programme and outlay referred to should be embodied in an Act of the Local Legislature.

In view of the changed world conditions and the necessity of preparing for the anticipated industrial development in the near future, the Committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for the adoption of bold measures and the initiation of a comprehensive scheme of technical and industrial education for this Presidency.

We have made provision for 15,900 pupils in regular colleges and schools at an estimated yearly outlay of Rs. 26.25 lakhs. The number for whom provision is made in supplementary schools, in which the bulk of the instructions given will be of an elementary character, will be 24,100 pupils and the outlay on them Rs. 8.75 lakhs. This is in addition to the existing number (2,100) and outlay (Rs. 7 lakhs).

In the Bombay Presidency, the existing technical and industrial schools accommodate roughly one person for every 10,000 of population and, if our present proposals materialise, this will be increased to 20 per 10,000 perhaps at the end of ten years.

At every stage, we have kept in view the imperative need of placing severe limits to the expenditure. The present total annual expenditure on education in the Presidency is about Rs. 235 lakhs of which the contribution of the Provincial Governwent is about Rs. 182 lakhs. The additional expenditure now proposed for technical and industrial education will amount to Rs. 48 lakhs at the end of ten years or, if, as explained in paragraph 9 *ante*, the share debitable to Provincial revenues only is taken into accounts, Rs. 32 lakhs.

We consider that, if our scheme is approved, an expert in this class of education, who is also something of an enthusiast, should be selected forthwith to work as a Director and Organiser and begin preparations to put the scheme in hand.

In our opinion the expert Director should work under, or in close association with a Central Provincial Council or Committee.

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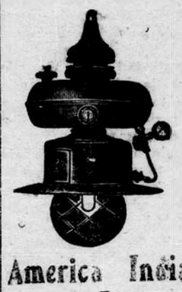

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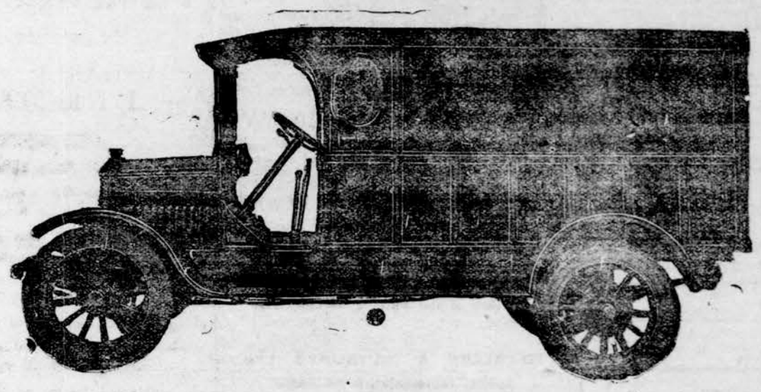

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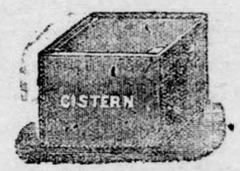

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